FBIS DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 144

27 July 1982

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REAGAN URGES CONGRESS TO REJECT NUCLEAR FREEZE

LD270832 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, Jul 27, TASS -- President Reagan has sent a special message to all members of the House of Representatives of the American Congress urging them to vote against a resolution demanding that the United States administration proclaim a freeze on nuclear weapons, immediately ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and hold serious talks with the USSR in the sphere of arms control. This was reported by the Washington POST today. Several days ago such a resolution was unanimously endorsed by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and transferred for consideration to the house.

Declaring once again that a nuclear arms freeze allegedly would lead to a weakening of American military power and Washington's positions at the Soviet-American arms control talks, the President, in his message, essentially called for United States military superiority.

The latest White House step should be regarded as the beginning of a broad lobbying campaign by the administration to prevent adoption by Congress of this resolution which runs counter to the Reagan administration's plans for the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear arms and the fanning of an atmosphere of militarism in the country.

REACTION TO U.S. TEST BAN TALKS WITHDRAWAL CITED

PM270753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Sabotage Again: Washington Is Hindering a Complete and Universal Nuclear Test Ban"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Jul -- Speaking at a White House press conference, a high-ranking U.S. administration spokesman officially announced that President R. Reagan has decided not to resume talks with the USSR and Britain on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. He tried to justify this open sabotage of efforts to limit the nuclear arms race with the absurd assertion that U.S. "security interests" allegedly require that the administration "not conclude an all-embracing treaty on a nuclear test ban." "In the present conditions, the resumption of the talks broken off in 1980 is impossible," the administration spokesman stressed.

As the American press reports, officials in the administration assert that Reagan's refusal to resume the trilateral talks on a ban on nuclear weapons tests is allegedly due to the fact that existing agreements in this sphere are "not subject" to proper verification. However, these assertions were rejected as an invention by prominent members of the U.S. Congress.

Senator G. Hart, in particular, stated that the administration's "concern" about the "verification problem" is not shared by most American arms control specialists. The obstructionist White House decision was resolutely condemned by Senator E. Kennedy, who announced that he intends to submit for examination by the upper house of Congress a resolution demanding the immediate resumption of talks between the USSR and the United States and Britain. L. Pressler, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Arms Control, in an interview for the New York TIMES, expressed concern that Reagan's decision could jeopardize "existing valuable agreements" in the sphere of nuclear weapons tests.

As the New York TIMES reports, a recent session of the National Security Council discussed the question of the expediency of U.S. observance of the Soviet-American treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests of 1974 and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes of 1976.

New York, 21 Jul -- The decision taken by R. Reagan's administration to abandon the talks on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests is assessed in UN circles as further evidence of its reluctance to limit the nuclear arms race.

H. Jack, chairman of the Special Committee on Nongovernmental Organizations on Disarmament Questions, stated that Washington's actions will cause profound disappointment in all who sought the adoption of concrete measures aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear conflict. The White House decision, he noted, will help open the eyes of those Americans who have not yet realized that the Reagan administration is systematically putting spokes in the wheels of the cause of limiting the arms race.

It is noted in the United Nations that Washington's sabotage of the talks aimed at elaborating a treaty on a complete and universal nuclear weapon test ban is a cynical challenge to world opinion.

Nongovernmental organizations representing about 1 billion people on all continents assign the first place in their program for urgent actions on disarmament to a freeze on nuclear weapons arsenals and the ending of all tests. A document published by these organizations stresses that "reaching agreement among all states on a perpetual ban on all tests explosions is a task of paramount importance."

London, 21 Jul -- Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "The Reagan administration makes no secret of its desire to develop new types of nuclear weapons, which will certainly require tests.... This decision will give rise to new protests from the widening nuclear disarmament movement in the United States and could weaken efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. A ban on nuclear tests has always been regarded by nuclear disarmament experts as the most effective means of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

U.S. TO DOUBLE NUCLEAR WARHEAD ARSENAL

LD262214 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Washington say the Reagan administration has decided to double its arsenal of neutron warheads. It has authorized the production of 1,000 artillery shells for delivering these weapons of mass annihilation to their targets. From our news analyst Viktor Olin, this comment:

The administration's decision provides for starting the production of shells for 155-mm or 6-inch howitzers, a type used by NATO in Western Europe and adapted for nuclear warheads. The new type of warhead is to be made in addition to the neutron warhead for Lance missiles and 200-mm or 8-inch howitzers, whose production was decided upon a year ago. The entire neutron program is expected to cost $2.5 billion.

Washington makes no secret of the fact that it regards Western Europe as the main theater for using neutron warheads. The official argument is that they are intended to halt a Soviet tank attack on Western Europe. The neutron-weapon propagandists are sparing no efforts to extol the so-called advantages of these weapons. According to them, neutron warheads are a godsend to the countries of Western Europe, with the extremely high population density, for these weapons destroy only everything living within their range without causing much damage to property.

But this kind of logic meets with little enthusiasm among West Europeans, who forced the Carter administration in its day to give up its neutron program. People cannot help wondering of what possible relevance is the scale of destruction if they won't be alive anyway. After all, neutron warheads are only a modification of tactical nuclear weapons with somewhat different but by no means less lethal characteristics.

People are also increasingly sceptical of the argument that a Soviet offensive on Western Europe can be averted only by having a nuclear arsenal. It is well known -- and this has been repeatedly confirmed by authoritative military experts -- that the armed forces facing each other in Europe have roughly equal military potentials, whereas offensive operations require a three- to four-fold superiority if they are to succeed. It's well known, too, that the Soviet Union consistently advocates scaling down the level of military confrontation in Europe so as to rule out a military conflict.

All this being so, more and more West Europeans are opposing Washington's plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles, neutron warheads, chemical weapons and other means of mass destruction in Europe. For to believe that all this is needed for Western Europe's security is like believing that filling one's houses with barrels of petrol helps to reduce the fire hazard.

NEED FOR CHEMICAL ARMS BAN STRESSED IN GENEVA

PM261359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 Jul -- Talks on banning chemical weapons have resumed in the Disarmament Committee. At today's session, the Soviet delegation submitted to the committee the draft main provisions of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, submitted by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament in New York.

Speaking at the committee session, V.L. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, noted that the vast majority of states proceed on the basis of the need to do everything possible to ensure that there is no place for chemical weapons in the world. As is noted in the message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union is a committed supporter of this.

Guided by these considerations, the speaker went on, the USSR has elaborated and submitted a proposal on the main provisions of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. This draft provides for an all-embracing, effective ban on chemical weapons -- that is, the aim invariably pursued by the Soviet Union at various talks on this question.

Representatives of the GDR, Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria stressed the need for the speediest attainment of agreement on the question of banning chemical weapons and noted in their speeches that the Soviet draft makes it possible for the committee to achieve substantial progress in resolving this task. The Indian delegate supported the Soviet spokesman's views on the urgency of resolving the problem of removing chemical weapons from [state's] arsenals.

MATERIALS ON PEACE MARCH-82 ACTIVITIES

Kremlin Visit

LD241404 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Silinsh reports: The Moscow Kremlin appeared in the splendour of the gilt-covered cupolas of old cathedrals and the snow-white fretwork of ancient palaces today before the peace activists from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Soviet Union taking part in the Peace March-82.

As they were visiting it this morning, they went to the Kremlin to familiarise themselves with the main historical and political centre of the Soviet capital, where Lenin lived and worked and where the Soviet Government has its sittings today.

The Kremlin, situated on a high bank of the Moskva River, is an impressing architectural ensemble with inimitable looks. It has a number of majestic stone cathedrals rising high behind powerful fortress walls with 20 towers. The oldest cathedral is that of Ascension built in the 15th century. The peace marchers went to see masterpieces of Russian icon-painting by Andrey Rublyov, Theophanes the Greek and Dionysius. [sentence as received]

"History has a great bearing on people's awareness," Norwegian Vigdis Vollan, who also took part in the Peace March-81, told the TASS correspondent. "Your Kremlin, where wonderful historical treasures created by the people have been collected, is admirable. Looking at it, I think about how important it is that these fine chef-d'oeuvres of ancient masters be preserved for coming generations and that nuclear death never threaten the people of East and West."

Each new meeting with Soviet people, added her compatriot Karin Hansen, "leaves the impression of benevolence and mutual understanding. We are happy that the stay in your country has dispelled the erroneous idea of the Soviet Union which many of us had before the start of the march."

Together with representatives of the Soviet public the participants in the Peace March-82 today visited the Red Square, the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The participants in the Peace March-82, whose ranks were being joined by Muscovites and guests of Moscow, were carrying slogans reading "No to nuclear arms in Europe, West and East," "No to nuclear arms anywhere in the world", "Yes to disarmament and peace" as they later demonstrated in the main thoroughfare of the Soviet capital.

Moskva River Trip

LD251802 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yiriy Silinsh reports:

Ribbons of different colours with autographs made by the compatriots of the peace marchers are fluttering behind the backs of many participants in Peace March-82. Representatives of the anti-war movement from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, Soviet peace champions have started today on a boat trip down the Moskva River in the motor ship Ryleyev.

People from Scandinavia wrote on the multicoloured ribbons what is of concern for them and unites them irrespective of their social status, their religious and political convictions.

An idea was conceived after last year's Copenhagen-Paris march to sell ribbons of different colours among the population for raising a fund of the Peace March and then bringing the ribbons with peace slogans inscribed on them to the Soviet Union. Over a week alone nearly 5,000 of these modest tokens of peace, detente and nuclear disarmament were sold in Norway, a TASS correspondent was told by Tulla Elster from Norway.

Elster stressed that the anti-war movement opens people's eyes to the real causes of the nuclear threat. "Today many people in our country realize that it is not the USSR, but the USA which strives for a nuclear weapons race," she said.

While in your capital I have got acquainted with many Soviet youths and girls, Tulla Elster continued. Young people came up to us, asked about our movement and told about themselves. Young people in the USSR passionately strive for peace. I was told about that by workers and students and a young lad who was recently demobilized from the army.

Tarja Haili, a student from Finland, said that not only her compatriots but also foreign tourists -- participants in the anti-war movement in Switzerland, America and other countries -- were glad to buy the ribbons of different colours back in her country.

"To pay for each kilometre of the march, which, according to our calculations, cost 10 kronor," said Ritva Jonsen from Sweden, "I have sold several hundreds of these appeals for mutual understanding and trust among nations." Ritva Jonsen, who is a mother of four children and grandmother of five grandchildren, has for the second year now taken part in peace marches across the continent. Now she is wearing behind her back ribbons of friendship of different colours.

The discussions and talks aboard the motorship mingled with songs in different languages. But the word "peace" could be heard more often than any other word. This word unites the peace marchers who after Vyborg, Leningrad and Moscow will march via the ancient Russian town of Smolensk and the capital of Belorussia, Minsk.

Soviet Support

LD261612 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Silinsh reports:

The Peace March-82, which started in Stockholm, has been moving across the Soviet land for the past ten days. It has united in its ranks activists of the anti-war movement of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. From the very first days of their stay in the USSR, marching in single formation with them have been representatives of the Soviet public. The Soviet people unanimously support the peace slogans of the march, which have rallied closely people from various countries, of different ages, political views and religious convictions.

The discussions and talks, frank exchanges of views enable the peace marchers to familiarize themselves closer with the life of Soviet people, to understand better the roots and sources of their hatred for war, their invariable striving to work for disarmament, detente and peace.

"The representatives of the anti-war movement of the Nordic countries are hopefully looking at the Soviet Union which sincerely strives for putting an end to the nuclear arms race," Finnish MP Marjatta Steniuns-Kaukonen told a meeting with Soviet public. This pronouncement reflects, to all appearances, the sentiments of many peace marchers, including those who were prejudiced against Soviet foreign policy. "Having got acquainted with the Soviet people, with their thoughts and aspirations, we realize that the claims that the Soviet Union in common with the USA has a stake in the arms race, in no way correspond to fact," Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns and people who arrived in the USSR from various countries and adhere to different political views say.

The Soviet peace movement embraces the broadest sections of the population. On the eve of the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament alone, more than 20,000 meetings and rallies with the participation of nearly 60 million people were held across this country.

Defence of peace is the officially proclaimed policy of the ruling party of the USSR. The 26th Congress of the CPSU has endorsed a whole complex of proposals named the Peace Programme for the Eighties. The programme has been supported by the Soviet trade unions uniting more than 130 million working people. Support for it has been expressed by the Soviet Women's Committee and other public organizations of the country. The Soviet Peace Committee is working actively. By taking part in its activities, the Soviet people directly influence the shaping and implementation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course. Every third Soviet citizen makes voluntary donations to the Soviet Peace Fund, which is used to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of peace, developing friendship and mutual understanding among nations.

The Peace March-82 has shown that the road to disarmament and detente lies through the pulling of efforts by all who cherish the cause of peace. And every person, irrespective of where he or she lives, in the north or south, in the west or east, can make his or her contribution to that noble cause.

Arrival in Smolensk

LD261712 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Smolensk July 26 TASS -- The participants in the Peace March-82 have arrived in Smolensk, the homeland of the world's first cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin. Smolensk, which is a major industrial and cultural centre of Russia with a history of eleven centuries, is the fifth city after Vyborg, Leningrad, Kalinin and Moscow to be visited by representatives of the anti-war movement of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Soviet peace champions. They set out on the march from Stockholm on July 13.

The 30-thousand-strong column of marchers speaking different languages and inhabitants of the city went to the eternal fire near the Hill of Undying Glory. It is a monument in tribute to the memory of thousands of Soviet patriots who fell during the years of war against nazism. "In declaring against the nuclear arms race, for detente and peace, you are demonstrating the will of millions of people of various nationalities, political views, trades and ages to live and work under peaceful skies," Anatoliy Yemelyanov, chairman of the Smolensk City Soviet, told the meeting. He described the movement of peace forces as a powerful factor of the present. This march, which is fulfilling the mission of envoys of peace in the West and the East, is striking confirmation of that.

When we set out on our march, (Inga-Britta Melin) from Sweden recalled at the meeting, the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament had just closed. It was held against the background of a rapidly mounting anti-war movement in Europe and America. The speaker expressed conviction that a further consolidation of the peace forces the world over is necessary and denounced the senseless nuclear arms race. She said that the march of this year will call common people in the West and East to joint struggle against the threat of humanity's extermination in a thermonuclear conflagration. "May there be only heroes of peace in the future," the Swedish public figure said to a storm of applause.

(Asland Mudal Larsen), head of the Danish branch of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, expressed confidence that the peace march will meet with wide support the world over. She described the arms race as a "senseless wastage of the world's limited resources."

Calls of the march in different languages are ringing out over the columns: "No to nuclear weapons in Europe in the West and in the East!", "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world!", "For disarmament and peace."

When in the ancient part of the city, the guests familiarized themselves with the monuments of Smolensk architecture of the 12th-17th century. They attended a prayer at the Assumption Cathedral, which was served by Archbishop of Smolensk and Vyazma Feodosiy.

The peace march is to go on to Minsk, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia.

LATE REPORT: WARNING ON FIRST-STRIKE POLICY

LD271128 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Many people in the West, too, admit now that the White House foreign policy is based on absolutely unrealistic notions of the world with exaggerated estimates of the possibilities of the United States and with an underestimate of the possibilities, the will and the determination of other countries to safeguard their own vital interests and to reject American dictation.

These are the basic shortfalls in the American foreign policy in general. The shortfalls are displayed with particular clarity in the current United States administration's line towards the Soviet Union. More from Radio Moscow news analyst Igor Aleksandrov. Here is what he writes:

Washington's current policy toward the Soviet Union is based on rejection of the principle of equality, on a desire to dictate its will. Hence the line for gaining military superiority at any cost with the ultimate goals being adventuristic and highly dangerous for the whole of mankind. The superiority is seen as building up a capability to make the fist nuclear strike on the Soviet Union, a strike at places and at a time suitable for the White House. The administration expects to reduce the power of the retaliatory strike by such a preemptive blow, compared to other contingencies. Some nuclear strategists in Washington even hope that the Soviet Union will be unable in general to deliver the retaliatory strike.

Such mad plans are formulated in a Pentagon document published in the American press. Were the White House to take a sober view of the situation it should draw a logical conclusion that the Soviet Union has all it takes to prevent the United States from breaking the existing equilibrium, all that is necessary to take care of its own security and that of its allies and friends.

But the United States administration refuses to accept this prelim [as heard]. Washington refuses to admit the fact that the American plans to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union cannot be realized. But that does not reduce the danger of these plans for universal peace for all nations, including the Americans themselves in the first place. As Washington forces up the arms race in a bid to get superiority, it is destabilizing the international situation.

The menace of a nuclear war is rising, but what is the reaction in the Soviet Union? In this intense situation for which Washington is to blame, the USSR has supplied an example of common sense. It has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In this way the Soviet Union has taken an important step towards reducing the nuclear menace to mankind. At the same time the USSR takes into account the fact that there are people in the world who are ready to risk an adventure and start a nuclear war. For this reason it is taking moves to reduce the effect of the suprise factor to the minimum.

The Soviet leaders believe that security of every nation and of the entire world must be based not on intimidation, not on a drive for military superiority. The only reliable basis for security is to recognize the established parity and to try to lower the level of armaments, to strive for agreement, dialogue and mutual trust.

Unfortunately, this constructive Soviet approach fails to find a response in the White House. Washington strategists, possessed by mad ideas of winning a nuclear war, make a bad miscalculation that may have disastrous consequences. With the modern state of detection systems and the combat preparedness of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces, no one will be able to deliver a preemptive strike on the socialist countries. The aggressor will not get any tangible advantages and will not be able to evade a retaliatory strike. The men who intend to play irresponsibly with the destinies of the nations, including their own people, should heed the warning by President Brezhnev that to start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victor from it is something for people who have decided to commit suicide. Whatever powers the attacker may have, whatever way of starting a nuclear war he chooses, he will fail to reach his objective. Retribution will follow inevitably, unquote.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR PIPELINE REPORTED

Design Change Necessary

LD261306 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Donetsk July 26 TASS -- Engineers of the Institute of Gas Industry in Donetsk (the Soviet Ukraine) have changed the design of the first gas-pumping station on the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline because the station is going to have Soviet-made, and not imported, equipment.

The institute has prepared drawings for the station which is being built in the Urals. It will be supplied with three gas pumping units manufactured by the Neva plant in Leningrad. One such installation is to have a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts, as was envisaged in the original design. It is planned to equip all the pumping stations with Soviet compressors on the first section of the giant pipeline of four and a half thousand kilometres. This will help ensure a steady gas supply to the foreign users.

The institute in Donetsk is the general designer of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to West Europe. Four more big engineering organizations of this country, involved in the work of designing the gas pipeline are also making new drawings with an eye to the use of Soviet-made machinery.

Welding Unit Developed

LD250138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] The section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline that crosses Chuvashskaya ASSR will be 130 km long. Pipe laying has started on the section. The topography is complex, but the first thread is to be commissioned by December. A highly productive welding unit developed by the Paton electrical welding institute is being tested here; it enables 8 men to do the amount of work normally done by 32 and virtually eliminates manual labor in seam welding on 34-meter pipe sections. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report published today on the half-year's performance says that over 3,300 km of main gas pipeline have been commissioned.

Higher Pressure Possible

LD230522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Summary] The Penza Tyazhpromarmatura production association is well ahead of schedule on the development and supply of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Tests of a new ball-cock device enabling gas to be delivered under a pressure of 125 atmospheres have just been completed. Transportation of fuel in this manner increases gas pipeline productivity by 1/3.

Excavation of an underwater channel for laying a 650-meter pipe section across the Kama River is to be completed today on the Udmurt section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline.

FURTHER ON RESOLVE TO COMPLETE PIPELINE ON TIME

LD261322 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Jul 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tyumen July 26 TASS -- Simultaneously with construction work on the northern section of the gas main Urengoy-Uzhgorod, intensive work is under way for a technical re-equipment of construction teams and crews. Siberian builders are supplied with ever-new consignment of modern Soviet equipment.

"The discriminatory measures by the U.S. administration, which has made an attempt at frustrating the timetable for the construction of the gas pipeline, will in no way affect the rate of the work," a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Kurbatov, chief of the Administration for the Construction of Siberian Pipelines. "We are receiving in growing quantities highly effective Soviet equipment."

The Sterlitamak works supplies Western Siberia with heavy-duty pipe-layers. We know those machines well, Kurbatov said. Many of our machine operators have taken part in the industrial field trials. It must be pointed out, for that matter, that in its capacity the Soviet pipe-layer is not inferior to the overseas 'Caterpillar,' but has more perfect control system.

The problem of digging trenches in permafrost area has also been resolved. In my view, Soviet designers have successfully found a way out by designing a rotor excavator on the chassis of the high-duty tractor K-700. The first fifteen machines of that type are already in operation on the construction site for the gas pipeline".

The Soviet welding complex "Sever" (north) will make it possible to eliminate manual labour in the assembly of pipelines, Nikolay Kurbatov continued. Following a command from the control panel the machine prepares pipes for joining, welds them and cuts off the forming slag crusts. In a matter of a day it can do a volume of work ususally done by 40-45 highly skilled welders.

We have recently received another type of novel equipment -- the plant "Styk". The machine is capable of welding turning angles, which until now were assembled manually. The section built by the workers of the administration is more than 800 kilometers long. The builders are to complete its assembly next year on schedule.

EUROPEAN, JAPANESE LEADERS ON PIPELINE SANCTIONS

PRAVDA Report

PM270847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS correspondent Yu. Vdovin report: "Rejecting U.S. Diktat: Position of France, FRG, Italy, Japan"]

[Text] Paris, 21 Jul (TASS) -- The trade and economic policy being implemented by the United States is having a pernicious effect on the economy of West European countries and on relations between West Europe and the United States, French Premier P. Mauroy stated. He was addressing the National Assembly during the discussion of a number of aspects of government economic policy. "It cannot be permitted," the premier noted, "for any country to assume responsibility on a world scale, while being concerned only with ensuring its own national interests."

P. Mauroy stressed the need to ensure that the American Government "restore more equal relations with its partners, and in particular its allies." According to him, trade relations must be based on free exchange, not on restrictions meeting the interests of the strongest. In the opinion of local observers, the premier was clearly referring to the protectionist measures adopted by Washington against imports of steel and other goods to the United States from West Europe, as well as the high bank interest rates set by the United States. "We cannot allow a silent war to continue against the interests and technology of Europe, and France in particular," the premier stated.

As he particularly stressed, "Rivalry between the United States and Europe has recently led to the use of unlawful methods." Thus, for instance, the U.S. maintenance of artificially high interest rates has, in his words, helped to prolong the economic crisis which the West is now experiencing. "The United States bears grave responsibility for this situation," the French head of government said.

Bonn, 21 Jul (TASS) -- FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has criticized the American administration's stance on the question of the development of East-West relations. In a West German television interview, he recalled that Washington adopted the discriminatory measures concerning the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe unilaterally, without ever consulting with its West European allies.

"The U.S. Government," H. Schmidt stressed, "must learn discipline and heed its partners' concerns. It must review its actions. This applies both to questions of international politics and the world economy and to the 'gas for pipes' deal. Washington is trying to extend U.S. sovereignty to firms in France, Britain, Italy and the FRG. But we do not intend to tolerate this."

Washington, 21 Jul (TASS) -- Otto Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics, who is here on a visit, has condemned the American administration's discriminatory measures with regard to the implementation of the "gas for pipes" agreement between the Soviet Union and West Euope. This U.S. stance, he stated in Washington, means a "blow against freedom of trade."

In the political plane, Washington's measures are simply dangerous, the minister stressed. West Europe is expressing sharp dissatisfaction with the Americans' attempts to hinder the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline. "I am convinced that everyone in Europe is confident of the timely construction of the pipeline," he said. The Soviet Union will fulfill its commitment, and the gas will begin to arrive in West Europe precisely on schedule, O. Lambsdorff stressed.

Touching on the recently imposed U.S. customs restrictions on steel imports from Common Market countries, the West German minister stated that this decision is arousing objections in the FRG. Moreover, the whole of West Europe is indignant at this U.S. economic policy. Fundamental disagreements exist between the United States and the EEC on this question, O. Lambsdorff said.

Rome, 21 Jul (TASS) -- Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo told Italian journalists on the eve of talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz: Dialogue with the United States must be conducted on an equal basis, since Europe cannot agree to decisions which do not take account of the Europeans' interests.

Colombo noted that the U.S. administration's decisions regarding an embargo on deliveries of equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline and on imposing duties on imports of West European steel are evidence of "unilateralist trends." It is necessary, he said, to take a decisive stance at once.

Tokyo, 21 Jul (Correspondent Yu. Vdovin) -- Japan has made an official protest to the United States in connection with Washington's decision to ban its allies from exporting equipment to the USSR produced under American licenses. The Japanese Government has demanded that this discriminatory decision be lifted.

As the KYODO agency reports, the Japanese ambassador to the United States noted at a meeting with the deputy secretary of state that, contrary to the principles of international law, the American administration is to extend American laws beyond U.S. territory. Moreover, he noted, the implementation of Washington's unilateral demand will not only have a tremendous negative effect on Japan's trade with the USSR, but will create obstacles to international technical cooperation. In this connection, the protest says, Japan considers the measures indicated to be unacceptable and insists on their cancellation.

Earlier, Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi and S. Abe, minister of international trade and industry, had already sent messages to the White House demanding the lifting of unlawful bans on the export of Japanese equipment to the USSR for an oil and gas exploitation project on Sakhalin.

As KYODO notes, after the official protest from Tokyo, which followed similar steps by We European countries, the American administration is threatened with complete isolation.

"Unprincipled Policy"

LD270818 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] London July 27 TASS -- Lord Cockfield, Britain's secretary of state for trade, speaking in Parliament accused the United States of pursuing a wrong and unprincipled policy imposing an embargo affecting contracts of British companies for the delivery of equipment for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

President Reagan's decision, Lord Cockfield emphasized, is an attempt to prevent fulfillment of existing contracts. This is an unacceptable extension of American exterritorial sovereignty.

Lord Cockfield expressed the hope that it would be possible to solve this problem peacefully. If this would be impossible, however, he would like to make it clear that Britain was firmly going to defend its national interests.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO UNESCO CONFERENCE

LD270446 Moscow TASS in English 0436 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 72 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a message of greetings to the delegates to the second world UNESCO conference in Mexico City (Mexico) on policy in the field of culture. It says: "I cordially welcome the participants in the second world UNESCO conference on policy in the field of culture.

Your forum is called upon to examine fundamental problems of the development of culture in the present-day world and outline ways for their resolution. True culture brings peoples closer, it teaches peoples [to] treat each other with respect. Today this is, perhaps, more indispensable than any time before.

As our planet is a troubled place, it is overpacked with means of mass destruction. If effective measures are not taken, the world may be plunged into an abyss. That is why it is not enough to speak of peace today -- it is necessary to act so as to save it. This is what our country is doing. The measures recently proposed by us for preserving peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe accord, in our view, with the vital interests of all countries and peoples. They open up an opportunity to halt the arms race and the senseless wastage of material resources in connection with it, release enormous funds and channel them to the resolution of urgent social problems: elimination of hunger, diseases and illiteracy, development of education, science and culture.

Historical experience suggests that cultural cooperation can do much to preserve and ensure durable, just peace on earth. International cultural exchanges are developing and widening with UNESCO's participation. The states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are waging a struggle for revival and development of their national cultures, against spiritual colonialism are making an increasingly great contribution to the spiritual communication of the peoples.

On the eve of the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a union, multinational state, we, Soviet people, hold particularly close and understand the idea of equality and value of the cultures of all peoples -- big and small -- as every nation makes its contribution to the treasure-house of world culture. Our country's achievements in cultural construction are generally recognized. We are further ready to share generously the whole experience accumulated by the peoples of the Soviet Union.

I am expressing the hope that your conference in Mexico City, which is a city of immensely rich historical and cultural monuments and traditions, will have its weighty say in defence of peace, culture and progress."

WESTERN 'OFFENSIVE' ON BLOC TRADE UNIONS CITED

PM231523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Prof M. Baglay: "From Pseudotheories to Subversive Actions"]

[Text] Socialism is developing to the accompaniment of the endless roar of a hostile ideological cannonade aiming to discredit or at least shake its principles and undermine them at their foundation. The favorite targets of bourgeois propaganda attacks include the trade unions, among them the Soviet trade unions.

Dissociating them from the cause of socialism, the party and the people is viewed as a device which can blow up the entire system. And our ideological opponents see the fuse in demagogic demands for trade union "independence." Independence from whom? From the cause of socialism, the party and the people!

It is of profound note that "independence" is being noisily demanded for our trade unions by precisely those political circles which, under the conditions of capitalism, trample on and limit trade union rights and freedoms and try to turn them into an adjunct of the monopolies' system of rule.

Seeking to infect the healthy organism of the Soviet trade unions with the virus of anticommunism packaged as "independence," the bourgeois idelogists overlook the fact that our trade unions have a strong immunity to this infection. Figuratively speaking, they have recovered from the disease of "neutrality" and "independence." Before and after the October Revolution, we still had people who, for counterrevolutionary purposes or being simply unaware of what the political organization of the society building socialism should be, came out with such antisocialist, antipopular ideas.

Thanks to V.I. Lenin's titanic activity, this "disease" was cured. V.I. Lenin defined the trade unions' role as a component part of the mechanism of the power of the working people as active participants, not onlookers, in the imposing building of the new society. He convincingly showed that the propaganda of "neutrality" is "either hypocritical camouflage for counterrevolutionariness or a manifestation of total lack of awareness" (vol 37 p 404). V.I. Lenin branded talk of trade union "independence," in whatever guise it was presented as "a very great deception, a very great betrayal of socialism" (vol 37 p 441).

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress demonstrated with new force the trade unions' monolithic unity with the party and their determination to step up their contribution to the building of communism. Addressing the congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The enemies of socialism socialism -- bourgeois ideologists, reformists and revisionists -- have long gambled on divorcing the trade unions from the Marxist-Leninist parties and strenuously trying to impose the theory of trade union 'neutrality.' However, all this actually conceals attempts to move the trade unions onto the path of bourgeois policy, the path of betraying working class interests.

"Each fulfilling its role, our country's party, state and trade unions work harmoniously and in coordination. This coordination, this unity is a guarantee of success for the cause of communism. And no one can shake this unity!"

Today slogans of "neutrality" and "independence" are used not only by bourgeois propaganda in the capitalist countries but also by the reformist leaders of Western trade unions and various revisionists in the workers' movement. They come out with the old song about the "non-trade union" nature of trade unions in the society of real socialism.

Anticommunists and others with them dislike the fact that the trade unions work under the leadership of the Communist Party, make efforts to develop the socialist economy and and resolve many questions in conjunction with the soviets and other organs of state power and administration.

It is well known that the CPSU, as the other fraternal parties, raises with particular persistence the question of enhancing the role of the trade unions in social life, of the need for them to make fuller use of their rights in defense of the working people's interests. In his speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, L.I. Brezhnev specially noted that the party treats the trade unions with trust and respects their organizational autonomy. How can our critics explain all that? There is no way they can do so. They keep quiet about this very important aspect of the matter, continuing to allege that the trade unions are nothing more than the party's "appendage."

Our ideological opponents have recently begun to emphasize the search for a mythical dissatisfaction with the trade unions among workers themselves in the socialist countries. The bourgeois press prints sensational stories of this sort, alleging that there is some "falloff" there in interest in trade union activity, slackening of labor discipline and so forth.

Caught up in these imaginary structures, they naturally do not say a word about the enormous increase in the masses' labor activeness in the socialist countries, about the remarkable feats of thousands of leading constuction workers or about socialist competition, in which 108 million people take part in the USSR alone. You only have to familiarize yourself with the materials of the trade unions' recent report and election campaigns in Hungary, the USSR, Bulgaria Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Mongolia to be convinced of the scale of confidence of millions of working people in their people's system and of the growth of the masses' labor and political enthusiasm and their desire to continue improving their trade unions' work.

However, we should not oversimplify the situation when we speak of this latest attempt at an ideological offensive by the anticommunists. An important feature of this attempt is that the pseudotheoretical structures of socialism's enemies are developing into overt subversive actions. Under the notorious slogan of trade union "independence," a fierce political struggle is being waged against socialism by the bourgeoisie's most reactionary circles. The events in socialist Poland have been graphic evidence of this.

Now only the very naive can believe that Solidarity and counterrevolution both in and out of Poland were limiting their designs to the creation of "independent" trade unions. They began with these merely because they considered the trade union form to be the lever with which they would succeed in abolishing the party's leading role and the socialist system.

Let us recall that the Solidarity charter and program both essentially failed to set the association tasks of a trade union nature. It would be futile to seek in this "trade union's" 18-month-long activity any real and responsible steps to improve the living and working conditions of workers and employees. We cannot consider among such steps the provocative strikes which ultimately only created difficulties for the working people and led to the cutback of production.

Let us put the question as follows: Did Solidarity manage to organize trade union work better than the socialist counties' trade unions? No, and no one in Solidarity was seeking to do that. The majority of Solidarity leaders did not know the first thing about trade union work, so to speak. In their association's documents, laden with demagogy, they were unable -- and indeed did not even try -- to set trade union tasks before this "independent trade union." Indeed, the trade union incompetence of the Solidarity leaders was more than compensated by their political ambitions. Beginning with exalted declarations of the need for the trade unions' independence from socialism, the party and the people, they ultimatley descended to overt counterrevolution. The activity of the phony trade union politicians who set themselves the task of wresting Poland from the community of socialist states led directly to civil war and in the long term to an even larger-scale conflict.

After the imposition of martial law in Poland the struggle of socialism's enemies shifted to a new stage. They want by every means to discredit the measures of the country's lawful authorities, to take at least some sort of revenge for the failure of their plans. The reactionary circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have essentially declared economic war on Poland and are making every attempt to impart the signifigance of an international conflict to purley domestic events in that country.

The Western special services are becoming increasingly shameless. These services, primarily the CIA, are supporting the counterrevolutionary forces from the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the extremists from Solidarity, assisting underground antisocialist struggle against the authorities and seeking to disrupt the stabilization which has emerged in the domestic situation. Radio Free Europe is broadcasting to Poland direct instructions for subversive activity and calls to "resist" the authorities. Phony items about the situation in Poland are constantly being concocted in the bourgeois press.

What are the antisocialist forces seeking? They are dreaming that everything will return to where it began after the repeal of martial law.

Thus, in connection with the publication in Poland of the political theses about the trade unions' future and the discussion which has begun in the labor collectives on this issue, the Western subversive centers have been importunately asserting the need to restore Solidarity's activity. They are demanding nothing more nor less than that the association should be headed by double-dyed counterrevolutionaries, that trade unions in enterprises should act independently of the party organizations and so forth.

The anticommunist schismatics in the international trade union movement are also making their "contribution." The tone here is set by the AFL-CIO, which frequently speak of Solidarity as some branch of theirs and noisily demand new "sanctions" against Poland. J. Kirkland, chairman of this U.S. labor union association, believes that even President Reagan's provocative sanctions against that country are "inadequate." The rightwing figures of the ICFTU and WFTU have also set up a shameful din.

None of these gentlemen is worried that in helping the class enemy they are weakening the front of the working people's struggle for their interests.

It must regretfully be noted that the chorus of anticommunists from the camp of rightwing reformism is being joined by the voices of people who, having spent many years in the same ranks as the socialist countries' trade unions in the struggle against imperialism, might have displayed a deeper understanding of the gist of the events taking place. This applies to both the events surrounding Poland and its trade unions and ideological attacks on the trade unions of other socialist countries.

Thus the leadership of the Italian General Confederation of Labor [CGIL] is making crude attacks on our country, Poland and the other socialist countries. We are unfoundedly accused of lacking democracy, which as the Italian comrades see it, alas, goes no further than the hackneyed ideas of "political pluralism" and trade union "independence" yet again. This CGIL stance, reflecting the trade union center's protracted evolution, has much to do with bourgeois propaganda. Trying to impose on the countries of real socialism today a model for trade unions based on far-fetched conceptions means dragging them backward and renouncing the class-based understanding of the natural laws of the revolutionary process. On the long-term plane this substantial reorientation will undoubtedly lead to no good.

The falsification of reality has never brought anyone any dividends. It is useless in theory and dangerous when it becomes a guideline in practice, being turned into subversive reality. The socialist countries' trade unions are marching firmly in the ranks of the builders of the new society and have been and remain a reliable element of socialist democracy. And no one can cancel that out.

CIA DEVELOPMENTS UNDER REAGAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD261330 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] New York, July 26 TASS -- The Central Intelligence Agency has launched a major campaign to recruit new potential agents-saboteurs.

Advertisements regularly broadcast by radio in many American cities -- from Washington to Los Angeles -- and published in the press read: "Want to change the coming world, join the CIA," "Wanted: Men and women with knowledge of computer technology, physics, foreign languages and states".

Many observers link this very open and large-scale recruitment drive with the growing role which the Reagan administration assigns to the Central Intelligence Agency in the implementation of its aggressive foreign policy course. Since the Reagan government moved in, sensitive information about the escalation of the espionage department's covert action abroad has perpetually leaked into the American press.

The public has learned about the CIA's horrible plot to kill Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and about the CIA's direct complicity in the planning and preparation of acts of terrorism and armed adventures against Cuba and Nicaragua and in the stepped-up interference of the United States in El Salvador.

President Reagan last month signed a bill, which Congress had passed under the administration's prodding and which protects the "rights" of professional spies, terrorists and saboteurs, with a view to unbinding the hands of the main terrorist department of the United States completely and preventing any undesirable exposures of crimes committed by "cloak-and-dagger" specialists in the future. The new law threatens anybody daring openly to expose the CIA's dirty operations with severe punishment.

Thereby it in essence warrants complete impunity for CIA agents engaged in fresh terrorist conspiracies against those foreign politicians and governments which are not to Washington's liking. And such conspiracies, the Washington POST admitted recently, are now being masterminded at Langley.

VOA 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' EXPANSION SCORED

PM260711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Vladimir Sukhov commentary: "'Voice' of Disinformation"]

[Text] The U.S. International Communication Agency [ICA], which administers the Voice of America radio station, has announced the broadening of the scale of the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and also Afghanistan and Iran. There has been a sharp increase in the weekly output of VOA transmissions, which now stands at 950 hours. The station's budget had been boosted earlier: In the current fiscal year it has risen to $109 million, while next year -- as the press reports -- it will rise by another 30 percent. This money has been allocated to enable the "Voice" to double the power of its 103 transmitters, which are engaged 24 hours a day in anticommunist propaganda in 41 languages. It has also been decided to enlarge the staff of employees having the languages of the people of the USSR.

Recently, John Hughes, the station's designated director, told a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing: "We have been ordered [name prikazano] to represent the policy of the United States clearly and effectively...and in a broader ideological range." It is not difficult to divine what lies behind these words: U.S. ruling circles have long been complaining about the "inadequate aggressiveness" of Washington's radio mouthpiece.

They have gambled on boosting anticommunist propaganda and on even more flagrant radio provocations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. These countries are -- in Hughes' words -- "the main field of activity" for ICA.

Simultaneously with the ideological and technical reequipping of VOA, the Reagan administration has taken the initiative of creating a radio station to wage airwave subversion against Cuba. Even before the adoption of a decision on this question in the U.S. Congress, the construction of the station's transmitters was already fully under way.

In his speech in London, U.S. President R. Reagan proclaimed a "crusade" against communism. A whole system of means designed to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and to subvert the socialist world is being brought into play as the "material backup" for the policy of bellicose anticommunism. VOA and other U.S. radio propaganda centers are some of these means. "The Reagan administration," writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, "came to power filled with the determination to boost the role of radio broadcasting as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy and to use VOA as an offensive weapon in the war of ideas against the Soviet Union."

Such provocative activity represents a relapse into the cold war and is a direct violation of the Helsinki Final Act.

TRADE UNION PROTESTS U.S. REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS

LD271023 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 27 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Soviet trade union of the workers of the construction and building materials industries has declared a strong protest over the "crude action by the Washington authorities, which is a high-handed violation of the Helsinki accords, runs counter to the generally recognized norms of international cooperation" and demanded "an end to discrimatory practices against the Soviet trade unions."

The statement issued by the Central Committee of the trade union here says that the U.S. authorities have again perpetrated a discriminatory act towards the Soviet trade unions. The State Department has refused to grant visas to a delegation of the Soviet trade union of construction industry workers, which was ready to visit the USA late in July at the invitation of the Council of Trade Unions of the building industry workers of California. This trip of the delegation of the Soviet construction industry workers was to be paid in return to the visit to the USSR of a delegation of the building industry workers of California last year. The American colleagues have prepared for the Soviet delegation of construction industry workers a large programme including visits to construction sites and building-industry enterprises, meetings with trade union activists and common workers.

"Such discrimatory policies of the U.S. authorities shall be evaluated as a fresh manifestation of the anti-Soviet course of the present U.S. administration," the statement says. "The U.S. foreign-policy department, which is trying to reduce to naught trade union contacts between the two countries, is doing its utmost to hamper a free exchange of views on questions of trade union work, development of mutual understanding between the workers of building industry trades of the USSR and the USA and their trade union organizations, continues undermining the ideas and principles of detente and cooperation among nations."

TASHKENT RADIO ON MINORITIES IN CHINA

GF270745 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 10 May through 2 June 1982 carries the following material on national minorities in China:

At 1330 GMT on 10 May 1982, the radio carries a very poorly heard commentary assailing the domestic and foreign policies of the Beijing leaders. The radio states that regardless of what the Beijing leaders claim in connection with the rights of minorities in China, their objective is to deprive the PRC peoples of their rights, noting that the Uighur people are one of the peoples in China whose rights have been usurped by the Beijing leaders, who pursue a Maoist policy. The radio makes a comparison between the living conditions of Uighurs in Xinjiang and their fellow countrymen living in Soviet rayons, stating that the latter enjoy democratic rights within the framework of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Soviet Union. Accusing Beijing's leaders of deviating from the Marxist-Leninist line, the radio states that one reason for the emigration of Uighurs from Xinjiang has been the pressures brought to bear on them by the Beijing leaders. The radio concludes by praising the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the Soviet Union for the welfare and unity of all the people living in that country.

At 2330 GMT on 11 May, the radio carries a very poorly heard, unattributed commentary on poor production in the PRC in both the agricultural and industrial sectors. Noting that this state of affairs is closely linked with the situation of minorities, the radio cites the living conditions of Uighur peoples in Xinjiang as an example. Referring to transport facilities in national regions in the PRC, the radio claims that farms have difficulty in transporting their produce to market because of inadequate roads and railways. It also notes that even the PRC press is complaining about the inadequacy of railways in China, adding: "The railways operate with an annual shortage of 20 million tons of coal. This state of affairs is impeding development in the minority regions in China." Noting that Urumchi in Xinjiang has only one railway line connecting it with the rest of the national region, the radio claims that the state of affairs in other national regions is no different from that of Xinjiang. The radio concludes by stating that although Beijing's leaders had plans drawn up in the past for developing the railways and increasing the number of rail networks to facilitate economic development in China, the necessary funds have never been allocated.

At 2330 GMT on 17 May, the radio carries a station observer's commentary assailing the policies of Deng Xiaoping. The radio notes that the Deng Xiaoping group managed to secure a strong position after the 6th Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party and adds: "(?Hu Yaobang) was named chairman of the PRC Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. This was organized by Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping." Referring to the power struggle among Beijing's leaders since the 6th plenum, the radio states: "However, it is common knowledge that there has been opposition to Deng Xiaoping in the eastern and southern countries [as heard] as well. Meanwhile, the cadres in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region became well aware of the policies of Deng Xiaoping. The opposition between the Deng Xiaoping group and the [words indistinct] group over matters related to the development of China gradually strengthened." Noting that under the guise of reforms, Deng Xiaoping has been endeavoring to spread his influence throughout China, the radio concludes by stating: "Time will show whether Deng Xiaoping will succeed or fail in (?suppressing) millions of cadres in the PRC."

At 1330 GMT on 20 May, the radio carries a very poorly heard, unattributed commentary entitled: "Who Is To Extend Help to the (?Farmers) of Southern Xinjiang." The radio recalls a recent visit to the southern region of Xinjiang by (Van Min Mao), (?former) chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region Party Committee, and states that the visit was organized to study the state of affairs in southern Xinjiang as regards the aid extended by the state to national regions. Declaring that state aid to Xinjiang is conditional on the people's support for the party network, the radio adds that whatever aid has been made available to southern Xinjiang farmers to date has far from met their economic development needs. Claiming that at the time of his visit to southern Xinjiang, (Van Min Mao) pointed to the necessity of strengthening unity among the peoples living in China; the radio adds: "Under the circumstances, the visit to southern Xinjiang by (Van Min Mao) can be summed up as being aimed at blocking state aid to the people of southern Xinjiang." The radio concludes by stating that the people of Xinjiang continue to make justified complaints about the difficult state of affairs they have to endure.

At 2330 GMT on 23 May, the radio carries an unattributed commentary on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the signing of an agreement between Tibetan Government representatives and Beijing's leaders in 1951. The radio states: "This agreement declared Tibet within the structure of the PRC; that is, it provided for the presence in Tibet of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and for the transfer of its [word indistinct] to the central government. Meanwhile, the agreement also granted full autonomy rights to Tibet. Recognized by the agreement were also the rights of the Dalai Lama and [name indistinct] on political matters. Within the framework of this agreement, the government of the PRC was to respect the religious beliefs, traditions and aspirations of the Tibetan people." Noting that Mao Zedong only pretended to respect the provisions of the agreement at the outset in order to prepare to take the Tibetan people captive the radio adds: "Mao Zedong adopted the stand of systematically undermining the provisions of the agreement. Through his initiative, a committee was formed to prepare the Tibetan Autonomous Region for major (?changes). This preparatory committee moved to [words indistinct]. Mao Zedong issued orders forcing the Tibetans to accept reforms. These reforms, however, were simply an insult to the national sentiments and religious feelings of the Tibetan people. They treacherously violated the provisions of the 1951 agreement and led to serious complaints by the local Tibetans." Claiming that the Tibetan people's resistance against this state of affairs became obvious by 1959, the radio states: "A number of regions within Tibet became the venue of armed clashes organized by the patriots. As a result of this resistance, the Chinese officials were forced to seek the aid of the army and take merciless measures in order to crush the rage of the Tibetan people." The radio adds that the intervention of the Chinese armed forces forced thousands of Tibetans to flee their homeland and left many more homeless in Tibet. Meanwhile, the developments in Tibet up to 1959 created an excuse for Mao Zedong and his followers to extend the hegemony of the Chinese leaders over Tibet. Furthermore, the Beijing leaders disbanded the Tibetan Government after accusing it of rebelling against them. The radio adds: "Even today the Beijing officials continue to accuse the local Tibetan Government and the ruling circles of the Tibetan counter-revolutionary movement of being responsible for the abrogation of the 1951 agreement. All this points to the fact, however, that the open violation of the 1951 agreement was no coincidence, the result of the (?oppressive) policy of the Chinese officials aimed at disregarding the vital interests of a minority and trampling upon their rights." The radio concludes by stating that Beijing's leaders have been pursuing the policies of Mao Zedong with regard to the Tibetan people and other minorities ever since taking over from Mao. "However, it is obvious that Mao's national policy does not comply with the principles of freedom and liberty."

At 2330 GMT on 24 May, the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Beijing Leaders' Way of Securing Industrial Development." The radio states that Beijing's leaders have launched an initiative to secure industrial development in national regions and adds that even the Chinese economists have written books on the ways and means of economic development with a view to contributing to realizing this initiative. It adds: "Beijing leaders, however, did not attach importance to Uighur industry in the past and as a result, their industrial development is behind the times. The vital needs of the people have not been met." Noting that the lack of development in the Uighur people's industrial life is having negative effects on the PRC's economic development as a whole, the radio adds: "The reason is that the number of products of the main Uighur industries is not sufficient to meet demands." Stating that this situation shows that the development of the Uighur industrial sector should not have been delayed, the radio claims: "That this state of affairs has been continuing for a long time has further complicated the situation in the PRC. The objective should have been to develop the PRC economy as a whole. The need for developing the economy has been a long-standing issue in the PRC." Listing the lack of electricity and coal as yet further disadvantages in developing the Uighur industry, the radio holds the Beijing leaders' policies responsible for the failure of the economic development plans and concludes by stating: "It is obvious that giving an artificial momentum to industrial life does not resolve the many problems the Chinese economy is faced with. On the contrary, it creates more problems and difficulties."

At 2330 GMT on 1 June, the radio carries a station observer's commentary entitled "The Requirement for Change." The radio recalls preparations for the 12th Plenum of the PRC Communist Party and adds that the main objective of the plenum will be "to (?reinstate) the ruling circles in Beijing within the party framework." Claiming that the PRC press has been criticizing the failures of party members in discharging their tasks, the radio focuses attention on the party's importance in community life and adds: "For example, let us consider the 8th Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party in September [word indistinct]. The important aspect of this plenum was that the basis of the plenum decisions was the Marxist-Leninist theory of socialist construction. The program adopted by the 8th plenum stipulated the development of the party along democratic lines. Actually, Marxism-Leninism was adopted as the basis of the party's activities." Further praising the program adopted by the 8th plenum while emphasizing its stipulation that the friendship between the PRC and the Soviet Union be strengthened, the radio laments the move of Mao Zedong to undermine the decisions of the 8th plenum. It adds that the result of Mao's move was the party's deviation from the Marxist-Leninist line to that of a dictatorship. The radio notes: "Beijing's leaders turned the party officials against the party. In fact, Beijing's leaders turned the party against all the PRC peoples. The 9th, 10th and 11th party plenums failed to adopt practical development programs in the social and economic fields." Noting that the said plenums only served to eliminate Mao Zedong's opponents, the radio adds: "There has been a long-standing need for a change in the party program. This view is accepted even within the PRC itself." Quoting PRC media as saying that individualism, anarchy and disorder are widespread within the party organization, the radio concludes: "Under the circumstances, it is impossible for the party to (?concern itself with the affairs of) the PRC peoples. It is impossible for it to serve their interests."

At 1330 GMT on 2 June the radio carries a poorly heard, unattributed commentary entitled "Prices of Commodity Goods Are Rising." The radio recalls recent press reports in the PRC on rising prcies and notes that this state of affairs is having adverse effects on the standard of living of the PRC peoples. Claiming that the standard of living in the PRC dropped considerably during the past 3 years, the radio adds: "According to the articles published in the PRC press, rectifying the people's economic situation in the foreseeable future is impossible. Citing the economic policy of Beijing's leaders as the reason for the current price increases, the radio notes: "The general loss in the financial sector over the past few years totals Y35 million. (?This) is approximately 1/3 of the annual state budget deficit." Objecting to views put forward by Beijing's leaders to the effect that under the circumstances price increases should be regarded as normal, the radio accuses the PRC's leaders of pursuing a Maoist policy at the expense of the interests of the PRC peoples. It concludes by stating that "calling on the PRC peoples to (?work and support) the state is not enough. Let us hope that Beijing's leaders (?also work for) the PRC peoples."

PRC PLACES PROFIT BEFORE NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

PM261445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed 'rejoinder': "Profit in Exchange for Principle," from S. Agafonov, V. Popov "World Today" roundup]

[Text] As London's THE TIMES recently reported, the Hong Kong authorities have decided to build a new polytechnical college in this British colony on China's territory. The paper stresses that this decision is a direct consequence of the colonial administration's confidence in the immutability of Hong Kong's status in the near future. Beijing has repeatedly publicly stressed that it is not seeking to change Hong Kong's colonial status but, on the contrary, rates its achievements highly and welcomes Hong Kong businessmen's participation in the "modernization" of China's economy.

In Hong Kong, Beijing has an inexhaustible source of foreign currency so necessary for it to carry out its ambitious plans. According to specialists, Hong Kong is responsible for about 1/4 of the currency entering the Chinese treasury. Chinese goods are reexported to foreign markets via this British enclave on Chinese territory, including countries with which Beijing publicly maintains no contacts -- South Africa, South Korea and others.

In a word, Beijing, while openly declaring its adherence to the principles of national sovereignty, in fact advocates the preservation of the British colony on its own territory. Beijing holds an analogous stance on the question of the ownership of Macao -- a Portuguese possession in China. The Chinese leadership's concrete actions speak for themselves: profit in exchange for principle -- this is Beijing's slogan today.

CPSU SENDS MESSAGE TO JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD271214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] and, through them, to the Japanese Communists, who are presently marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of their party.

Soviet people know, the message says, that the JCP has taken a long and difficult path of intense struggle against the forces of militarism and reaction. Japanese Communists today, too, come out actively against militarism and the involvement of Japan in the dangerous strategy of U.S. imperialism and for the choice of a peaceful and neutral path of development for their country, as well as in the defense of democracy and the vital interests of the working people.

The forces of world imperialism and their accomplices are now whipping up international tension, intensifying the arms race and in various parts of the world crudely interfering in the affairs of other peoples, striving to impede their struggle for national and social liberation. In this complex situation, the Soviet people through persistent creative labor are implementing the great plans for peaceful, communist creation elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and are raising the economy, science and culture of their country onto a new and even higher level.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are putting the enormous achievements of real socialsm at the service of the peace and security of the peoples. True to the Leninist principles of its peaceful foreign policy, the telegram goes on to say, the Soviet Union is firmly rebuffing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and is decisively supporting the struggle of the peoples for freedom and in the defense of national independence from imperialist intrigues.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to remove the danger of a nuclear war from the life of humanity disarmament that would include halting the production of nuclear weapons and gradually decreasing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles until these weapons are completely eliminated. The peace program advanced by our party sets out realistic, constructive ways of lessening the threat of war, deepening detente and developing broad cooperation between states with different social systems. Preventing the threat of a nuclear war, curbing the arms race and consolidating peace on earth urgently require solidarity and joint action by the anti-imperialist, progressive and peace-loving forces of the whole world.

The greetings express the hope that relations between the CPSU and the JCP will develop (?further) in the direction of strengthening cooperation in resolving topical tasks in the interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and of the cause of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee wished Japanese Communists success in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

TASS COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY EXERCISES

LD261526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (TASS) -- The latest air "battles" between the air forces of Japan and the United States have begun on the East Coast of the Japanese island of Kyushu. The fighters of the "Self-Defence Forces" have been put into action in the joint exercises, and subunits of 18 divisions of the U.S. tactical air force have been sent from Okinawa. According to a report by the National Defense Agency, cooperation between the Japanese and American air forces is being worked out "for repelling an air attack by an 'opponent'."

The present exercises of the U.S. and Japanese air forces mark the second this month. In recent years, American and Japanese pilots have "worked out cooperation" 39 times; and every year the scale and area of the exercises expand. Aircraft of the "E-3A" AWACS system take part in them. In the future, the U.S. command intends to include the "B-52" strategic bombers in these maneuvers.

Local observers note the marked increase of military preparations by the Pentagon and the Defense Agency. Joint maneuvers by American and Japanese armed forces follow one after another. No sooner had the officers of the Japanese land troops completed their joint exercises on Hawaii, than the Department of Defense announced the Japanese-American maneuvers on Hokkaido "for the working out of combat actions against a common enemy."

The Pentagon and Japanese military circles try to justify the saber-rattling with the hackneyed fabrications of the "threat from the north." These lies are used to give another twist of the screw to the arms race and to perpetuate the American military presence on the Japanese islands and in Asia as a whole.

ROLE OF U.S. TROOPS IN OKINAWA CHANGING

LD261318 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The first thing catching the eye of a visitor to Naha, the largest city in Okinawa, today is the yellow colour of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, cross-country vehicles, prime movers and other combat hardware studding the U.S. naval base there which occupies the better part of the port; Yuriy Vdovin, PRAVDA's correspondent in Tokyo, writes in the newspaper today. Much has changed on the bases themselves too over the past ten years. They are now literally filled to capacity with most up-to-date weapons. The composition of troops billeted there has changed as have the method of their training and designation. They now have an increasingly manifest offensive nature.

The sphere of operation of the U.S. armed forces in the islands has been extended considerably. The "U.S. outpost in [words indistinct] been turned, to quote AKAHATA, into "an important stronghold of U.S. world strategy."

Okinawa is the base of the U.S. Third Marine Division of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force". "In case of necessity," says its commander, "we could be lifted to any part of the world," that is, according to the commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, the West Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa.

Troops of the "Rapid Deployment Force" on Okinawa, the correspondent says, already practice to fit into their new role, by mastering landing operations on South Korean shores and the tropical island of Iwo Jima, going to be rocked by waves as far as the Persian Gulf, and jumping off helicopters in the slopes of Mt. Fujiyama. These war games, ASAHI writes, are conducted in conditions very like those of combat. The press reports that one could often see red flags with the hammer and sickle hoisted in the "enemy's" position during the exercises. While paying this tribute to the myth about a "Soviet threat", newspapers point out, the United States nevertheless does not make any bones about the fact that the "Rapid Deployment Force" is designated first of all for interference in the affairs of other nations in areas of the world lying wide apart.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES FOR HOLIDAY

LD271322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS) -- Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, arrived today in the Soviet Union for a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

GANDHI VISITS U.S.; DIVERGENT POSITIONS NOTED

LD270730 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] New Delhi, July 27 TASS -- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India left for the USA by air today for an official visit during which she is to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and leaders of U.S. Congress.

As the Indian press points out, at the talks, apart from U.S.-Indian relations, a wide range of international problems will be touched upon. On most of them the positions of the two sides diverge. These are first of all the U.S. administration's militarist course in the international arena, Washington's attempts to whip up the arms race, in the zone of the Indian Ocean and South Asian subcontinent, in particular, and financial-economic diktat and discrimination being practised by the USA with regard to the developing countries.

INDIAN SPOKESMAN DENIES PLANS TO BUY U.S. ARMS

LD261650 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] New Delhi, July 26 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs has refuted press reports to the effect that India was allegedly planning to purchase weapons in the USA. The claims that the American-Indian talks scheduled for next week will cover questions pertaining to American arms purchases by India are "without a foundation", he stressed. The spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry has also refuted reports from Washington that India allegedly held talks with the United States to purchase works for the manufacture of American F-5 fighters.

During her forthcoming visit to the USA, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will not discuss with President Reagan any questions of military supplies. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that the main aim of the visit was to reach a better mutual understanding between the two countries.

The question of "supplies of American weapons", including F-16 and F-5 aircraft, cropped up during the interview of U.S. First Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel with Indian newsmen. The high-ranking representative of the U.S. administration said that although the USA had no programme for military aid to India, the Reagan administration was ready to sell India military equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers. Stoessel claimed that the sides had discussed that issue and it could be raised at the talks between Indira Gandhi and Ronald Reagan.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY 15 JULY

PM260805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Ahuja on 15 July. During a conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they touched on questions relating to Soviet-Indian cooperation and some other issues of mutual interest to the USSR and India.

U.S. SENDING MASSIVE AMOUNTS OF ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD241600 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The United States intends to further exacerbate the arms race on the South Asian Subcontinent, supplying massive amounts of U.S. arms to Pakistan.

In an interview with Indian journalists in Washington, Stoessel, the U.S. secretary of state's top aide, said that the United States intended to fully complete the program of military deliveries to Islamabad since, as he put it, this corresponds to the current state of affairs. At the same time, he again dwelt on the nonexistent Soviet threat.

DRA COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

PM230931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[APN correspondent A. Sukhoparov "Dispatch From Afghanistan:" And Tommorow Once Again on the Move..."]

[Text] Kabul -- "It's rather difficult to name the best military unit," came the reply to my request at the Political Department of the DRA Armed Forces Central Army Corps. "In recent months many have made a good name for themselves, demonstrated excellent combat, tactical and physical training skills, the ability to orient themselves and operate successfully under difficult weather conditions and in mountainous terrain, and displayed courage, bravery and resourcefulness in operations against sabotage and terrorist gangs being infiltrated from Pakistan and Iran."

Soon, however, I was nonetheless advised to visit the ("Komandos") paratroop regiment. Describing it, the chief of the corps Political Department pointed out that there are few units in the whole army that could compete with it in terms of combat operations and the number of combat awards conferred. The Political Department chief warned me, however, that it is hard to find the regiment in the barracks.

I was in luck. When I arrived at the paratroops' base, they had just returned from a 10-day assignment to Parvan and Kapisa Provinces, located north and northeast of the Afghan capital. The soldiers were putting their equipment in order, cleaning weapons and washing and mending their dappled protective comouflage clothing.

The assignment had been hard: Hundreds of kilometers by vehicle and then short, quick forced marches, sometimes at night, to regions where there had recently been increased bandit action, skirmishes with the enemy from his previously prepared positions, and the pursuit of him through mountains and ravines. A major sabotage gang had been routed as a result of the raid and a large quantity of foreign-made weapons, ammunition, stores of food and medical supplies seized.

The operation was conducted within the framework of joint operations by various units of the DRA Armed Forces against the bandits, whose intrigues have recently been stepped up. Seeking to disrupt the normal peaceful life of the young republic, they tried to cut its transport arteries -- the highways above all -- and to disrupt supplies of food essential for the population and of fuel, raw materials, spare parts, machine tools and machinery for industry.

The chief blow was aimed at the DRA's most important highway between Kabul and (Khayraton), which links central Afghanistan with the fertile northern provinces and then with the Soviet border. Under cover of night, the bandits attacked truck columns and trucks traveling alone, robbed passengers, stole cargo and burned what they could not take away with them.

"Fulfilling the tasks set for us, two ('Komandos') battalions moved in formation along the (Turkman-Sufyani-Pain) irrigation canal in the direction of the Gorband and Panjsher rivers, to the region of the village of Qaleh-ye Mirza," Regimental Commander Col (Mir Khashmatulla) said. "On the right ank of the Gorband river they came up against a bandit ambush. The paratroops gave battle and through decisive action, forced the enemy to retreat, leaving dead and injured behind. On being interrogated, the injured said that they had not expected to meet the ('Komandos'). According to their leaders' instructions, they were at all costs to avoid clashes with the paratroops in view of their high combat ability and courage. Experience had shown the bandits they can expect no quarter from the ('Komandos')."

After routing the ambushers, the battalions continued pursuing the survivors, who managed to escape by taking advantage of the difficult terrain and dense forest. Here, too, the local inhabitants came to the soldiers' assistance. They pointed out the mountain village in which the gangleader was hiding, and after a brief fight, he was captured by the paratroops. He turned out to be an inveterate criminal -- one (Besmilla), the son of a big landowner on whose conscience lay dozens of acts of sabotage and the killing and torture of hundreds of peaceful inhabitants.

(Besmilla) and his accomplices belonged to a counterrevolutionary organization headed by that traitor to the Afghan people Mohammed Nabi Mohammadi. This organization has found shelter and patrons in Pakistan. From there it infiltrates its sabotage and terrorist groups into Afghanistan. In Pakistan (Besmilla) underwent 10 months special training at a training center in the Peshawar region. Foreign instructors from the United States, China, Saudi Arabia and Israel trained him and others like him in sabotage and terrorism. Apart from everything else, the teachers instructed their "pupils" in the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, obviously in the hope that this knowledge would stand them in good stead in the future. (Besmilla's) gang did not have such weapons although, as is known, they have been taken from other counterrevolutionaries, particularly those detained earlier in the region of Herat city. After (Besmilla's) capture, the remnants of his gang were surrounded. Some were taken prisoner while others were eliminated. In all, the paratroops neutralized more than 100 bandits during the operation. American and Chinese submachineguns, British and Pakistani rifles, grenade launchers and light machineguns and pistols of various types were taken from them. The local inhabitants helped to uncover and defuse several Italian plastic mines. Their design makes it difficult to use mine detectors. Assistance was given by an old peasant woman who had seen the bandits planting them and told the paratroopers.

"Cooperation with the local population and its sincere help and assistance to the DRA Armed Forces are an important factor in conducting successful operations against bandits," Sr Capt (Abdul Madzhid Registani), the ("Komandos") regiment's deputy commander for political affairs, said. "During raids, therefore, we devote great attention to political work with the inhabitants of surrounding villages, who have frequently been deceived and intimidated by the counterrevolutionaries. In friendly talks, our soldiers and officers tell the peasants about the situation in the country, about the land and water reforms carried out by the government and other democratic social transformations meeting the interests of the working masses, while exposing the fabrications of enemy propaganda which, hiding behind spurious words about 'defending Islam,' seek to slander the actions of the revolutionary power. We frequently have to help local inhabitants rebuild bridges and roads as well as give them food, since the bandits take their last bit of bread, leaving them to starve to death. The peasants always give our soldiers a hearty welcome, viewing them as protectors and helpers. After the operation routing (Besmilla's) gang, the elders of several villages sent us more than 70 youths to voluntarily join the army. Some 35 of them have already been enlisted in our regiment, while others will do their military service in other units."

The ("Komandos") paratroop regiment bears the title of model regiment. Some 21 officers and men have been awarded combat orders and medals for participating in a number of important combat operations to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs and for their good political work among the local population. Many have won early promotion as well as receiving memorable gifts. The regiment's commander, (Mir Khashmatulla), won early promotion to the rank of colonel to mark the fourth anniversary of the April 1978 Revolution. He has also been awarded the "Red Star" combat order.

...The paratroops' rest is brief. New days of combat await them; for the undeclared war unleashed against the DRA by the forces of imperialism and international reaction is continuing. Gangs of cutthroats like (Besmilla), armed with modern weapons and trained by those schooled in murder and violence in Vietnam, Angola, Nicaragua and El Salvador, are still penetrating DRA territory. The ("Komandos") regiment, like all Afghan Army units, is therefore in a state of constant readiness to repulse any intrigues by counterrevolutionary forces. Today they are having a short breather, but tomorrow they will be on the move once again to where the paratrooper's courage, fortitude and daring are needed, to where he is called by his sacred duty to the motherland and the people.

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE LAUDED

PM260705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "An Important Initiative by the Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The latest conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which ended Wednesday in Ho Chi Minh City, was a clear manifestation of their good will and persistent desire for constructive dialogue with their neighbors in Southeast Asia.

As the newspaper NHAN DAN notes, the conference was a convincing attestation to the principled, consistent and peace-loving foreign policy course of the three fraternal countries of Indochina, to their continually strengthening solidarity and all-around development of ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By constantly pursuing their chosen course, the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] are making an important contribution to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the struggle for peace throughout the world. The meeting participants gave high appraisal to and voiced support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at halting the arms race and noted the special topicality of the Soviet state's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The conference examined a number of questions concerning the situation in Southeast Asia. The joint communique adopted by the conference participants developed earlier and advanced new initiatives aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace, mutual understanding and trust among the states of that region.

It is known that the current situation in Southeast Asia is typified by the presence of two opposing tendencies. On the one hand, pursuing a policy of peace and respect for the sovereignty of neighboring states, the countries of Indochina are actively advocating that all existing problems be solved at the negotiating table. On the other hand, we can trace the line of fueling tension and building up confrontation which Washington and Beijing are pursuing in an attempt to make the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries submit to their influence. With this aim in view, they are provoking clashes on the borders of the countries of Indochina and stepping up economic sabotage and psychological warfare against them. The United States and China are providing assistance for the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionary forces that are carrying out subversive actions against People's Kampuchea. The conference participants viewed the unworthy spectacle of the creation of a so-called "coalition government" from ill-assorted groupings of Khmer reaction as an attempt to embellish the Pol Pot butchers as well as to continue interference by the forces of reaction and imperialism in the internal affairs of the PRK.

The SRV, the LPDR and the PRK occupy a principled and consistent position vis-a-vis China. The conference in Ho Chi Minh City declared once again that the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea want to live in peace with the Chinese people and restore normal relations with them. It is all a matter of the policy of the Beijing leadership, which, as the facts show, is seeking not good-neighborliness, but confrontation. The countries of Indochina reaffirmed an earlier proposal to sign a bilateral or multilateral agreement on peaceful cooperation with the PRC.

Washington and Beijing are using the fact of the presence of Vietnamese forces on PRK territory as a pretext for attacks on Vietnam and Kampuchea. However, it is well known that the limited contingent of Vietnamese forces is in Kampuchea at the request of its government and in accordance with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which in no way contradicts the principles of international law.

As was stated earlier, the Vietnamese forces will be withdrawn from the PRK if the threat to the sovereignty and security of that country disappears. As a demonstration of good will and a manifestation of their vested interest in reducing tension in the region, the PRK and the SRV decided during the conference to withdraw a considerable part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea's territory this month. The conference communique notes that if Thailand goes halfway toward meeting this initiative and limits the presence of Pol Pot formations on its own territory, the PRK and the SRV will consider the next steps in this direction. In particular, Kampuchea put forward a plan to create a security zone on both sides of the border with Thailand. This proposal envisages the sole presence in the zone of PRK armed forces on the one side and Thai forces on the other. The PRK Government, the communique stresses, is ready to discuss all questions with respect to transforming the border regions into a zone of peace and security with Thailand in order to rule out the possibility of one state's territory being used for an attack on the other.

The conference participants proposed calling an international conference to discuss questions of the situation in Southeast Asia with the participation of the countries of Indochina, ASEAN, Burma -- which is part of the region -- the five states which took part in the previou conference on Indochina, that is, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Britain, and also India. It is clear that such a conference would help to improve the situation and would contribute greatly to strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

The sixth conference of SRV, LPDR and PRK foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City demonstrated with new force the profound interest of the peoples and governments of those countries in creating an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON KAMPUCHEA'S CONSOLIDATION

PM260713 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 3

[M. Ilinskiy article: "Kampuchea: The Path of Rebirth"]

[Excerpts] Each time the teletype machines in the editorial office bring reports from Kampuchea about more artillery bombardments, acts of sabotage, armed provocations -- everything that has come to be called "undeclared war" -- I think about the difficult fate of that country and its people. I think about those whom I got to know closely during my journalistic work: peasants and party workers, industrial workers and soldiers of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. Having lived through inhuman sufferings, today, too, they are having to defend -- shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese forces who came to assist a fraternal people -- their right to a free and happy life.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and its leadership do not seek confrontation with other counties. Strong proof of this is the initiatives advanced by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos at the Ho Chi Minh conference of these states' foreign ministers. These amounted to proposals for the convening of an international conference on the problems of Southeast Asia; on the conclusion with China of multilateral or bilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence; on the creation of a security zone in the area of the Thailand-Kampuchea border where only the forces of the PRK and Thailand would be stationed.

Revealing the point of these important initiatives, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen emphasized in an interview granted to the Kampuchean news agency, SPK, that these proposals open up the only possible path for the settlement of the problems existing in the region. This is the path of peace and equitable cooperation.

At the same time, there is no slackening of the hostile foreign intervention in the young republic's affairs. The Armed Forces of People's Kampuchea are today faced with a far from simple task: to defend the country against the encroachments of Beijing and Washington.

For in neither the American nor the Chinese capitals do people even conceal the fact that their so-called "parallel strategic interests" are also being realized in the subversive activity against the PRK. Precisely in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border they are seeking to create a permanent seat of tension, to draw the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with the states of Indochina by utilizing the invented "Kampuchean question." For these purposes, the United States and China are rendering support to the Pol Potites and other bands of Khmer reaction that have established themselves on Thai territory.

The capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, recently played host to a shameful farce -- the "coalition government" of the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea" was formed. Following protracted haggling, the three puppets -- the Pol Potite Khieu Sampham, Sihanouk's former premier, Son Sann, and Sihanouk himself -- distributed the posts in this "government." It is patently clear from the text of the agreement they signed that the "coalition" is nothing but a cloak for the monstrous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Their masters needed it to at least somehow disguise the military and political support for the Pol Potites.

But even before the creation of the "coalition," the Pol Potites' remnants had no complaints about any lack of attention from Washington and Beijing. Attached to the bands who have found shelter in Thailand are Chinese "advisers" who are training saboteurs for subsequently sending them into the PRK. These bands are being supplied with large consignments of arms, ammunition and provisions. Thus, every month the Pol Potites receive from 500 to 1,000 tons of Chinese weapons and other equipment.

These hostile actions cannot, however, reverse the onward development of the Kampuchean revolution. The organs of people's power in the PRK are in confident control of the situation inside the country and are maintaining public order and security. The country has cast off the gloom of the Pol Pot night. The decision taken by the PRK and the SRV to withdraw a certain number of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is convincing evidence that Kampuchea's Armed Forces are successfully countering the hostile intervention from without.

In the last few months the counterrevolutionaries have attempted to carry out several attacks in the area of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. They have all ended in complete failure. As reported by the AFP correspondent from Bangkok, for instance, the Pol Pot rabble suffered the heaviest defeats in February in the mountains of western Kampuchea. As the Washington POST testifies, Kampuchea's Armed Forces routed bands that had endeavored to consolidate their positions on the territory of that country. Even those people who do not conceal their hostility toward the young republic were obliged to acknowledge the Pol Potites' defeat.

With the strengthening of the people's power, an ever-increasing number of people who were inveigled into joining the bands either by deception or force are becoming aware of the need to break with reaction. According to data from SPK, in the last 6 months alone, more than 5,000 men have deserted the bands, been taken prisoner or switched to the side of the people's revolutionary power.

The attempts by the young republic's enemies to slander and isolate it are being increasingly frustrated. The ASEAN countries are resounding with louder and louder calls for a realistic view of the region's problems and for recognition of the PRK's legitimate government. Such a shift in the direction of realism is not fortuitous. Its path has been eased to a considerable degree by the fact that the PRK Government has demonstrated its viability and that the republic's armed forces are successfully repulsing the intrigues of its enemies.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS JAKARTA VISIT

LD262332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, 26 Jul (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Indonesian parliament, a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today on an official visit. At Jakarta airport the guests from the Soviet Union were met by Hardjanto Sumidimestro, deputy chairman of the Indonesian parliament, and other officials, as well as by L.F. Shpedko, USSR ambassador to Indonesia.

The program during the week-long stay of the delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet includes visits to President Suharto and Vice President A. Malik, meetings and conversations with the leadership of parliament, with M. Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs, and with heads of other ministers and departments.

The Soviet parliamentarians will also make a trip around the country.

MARSHALL ISLANDERS HALT STATUS TALKS WITH U.S.

LD232222 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 23 -- Local authorities of the Marshall Islands have interrupted negotiations with the United States during which Washington worked to perpetuate a semi-colonial status of this trust territory.

As has been stated by the official spokesman for the Marshall Islands (A. Debrum) [name as received], the negotiations that have extended over a period of 13 years ended in a complete failure after the USA made it clear that they did not intend to give up their domination over the territory. The conditions put forward by the USA, he said, are not acceptable to us.

At the negotiations held in Honolulu, the American side demanded the holding of a "referendum" on the islands during which the archipelago inhabitants were to vote for a status of a territory that has "freely associated" itself to the USA, i.e. to "voluntarily" perpetuate U.S. imperialist domination over them. This is attested to by the fact that Washington's emissaries demanded to delete from the referendum bulletins the provision on the granting of independence to the islands.

As is known, in 1947 the USA received a U.N. mandate for a temporary administration of Micronesia of which the group of the Marshall Islands is a part. Washington undertook to prepare the trust territory for selfdetermination or independence. Up to this very day, however, the USA, resorting to deception, threats and blackmail, is striving to appropriate this territory.

Washington's insolent claims are dictated above all by the militarist designs of the U.S. ruling circles assigning to Micronesia the role of the strategic staging area for muscle-flexing in South-East Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. U.S. military bases are located on the Marshall Islands and the Pentagon is using for over 30 years Atoll Kwajalein, one of the biggest in the Marshall Islands group, as a testing ground for strategic missiles.

The decision of the local authorities of the islands to discontinue the negotiations reflects the growing protests of the population against the U.S. dominance and military presence.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET VETERANS DELEGATION

LD262048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An agreement on the further extension of cooperation between the Soviet War Veterans Committee and the main administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw today. The public organizations of veterans of the Soviet Union and People's Poland, it is said in the document, focus their efforts on the implementation of the Soviet Peace Program and, conjointly with related oganizations of socialist countries, they are intensifying their efforts on the international scene in the struggle for peace, detente and the cessation of the arms race.

Army General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, received the delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

USTINOV NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO JARUZELSKI

PM271037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade W. Jaruzelski, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the 38th anniversary of your national red-letter day -- Poland's Rebirth Day -- I send you and all Polish Army servicemen cordial congratulations and best wishes.

The servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, as the entire Soviet people, express the firm confidence that the People's Polish Army will continue to reliably protect the socialist gains of Poland's working people and to maintain great political vigilance and combat readiness in the face of the intrigues of the forces that are seeking to turn People's Poland from the socialist path of development.

Long live the inviolable friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the USSR and Poland!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

GROMYKO, OLSZOWSKI EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Text of Gromyko Greeting

PM261539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] To Polish Foreign Minister Comrade Stefan Olszowski. Please accept my cordial congratulations on your appointment as Polish foreign minister.

I wish you successes in your activity in this responsible post in the interests of developing and deepening relations of close friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries and in the interests of the socialist community's unity and cohesion and of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

Olszowski Cable to Gromyko

LD261714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from Comrade Olszowski in which the latter expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes he received in connection with his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

The telegram says that the Polish-Soviet alliance is the foundation of Poland's foreign policy and the guarantee of its independence and security. Poland's fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR represent a major factor in the successful development of our country and in the strengthening of peace both in Europe and throughout the world.

The telegram expresses confidence that the further consistent realization of these principles will well serve the interests of the Polish and Soviet peoples as well as the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY KOCIOLEK

PM261541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 21 July K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and had a talk with him, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BIRYUKOV REPORTS END OF USSR-CSSR PEACE MARCH

PM261459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "Young People's Vow"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 19 Jul -- The march by young fighters for peace that began in Moscow a week ago ended on the evening of 18 July in the middle of Central Slovakia -- the city of Banska-Bystrica. The students of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys together with their friends from the Kosice Advanced School of Technology covered around 2,000 km on the roads of our fraternal countries.

At a ceremonial rally held at the Soviet-Czechoslovak border, the participants in the student peace march stated their determination to do their utmost to thwart the dangerous Pentagon and NATO schemes. The Soviet students and Komsomol members told their friends in the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth about the many millions of signatures of USSR citizens on the appeal protesting the American military's preparation of nuclear war and the U.S. deployment of a new generation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. Many peace supporters joined the mounting wave of protest at the plans of reaction and the militarists along the route of the student march and put their signatures to the appeal by Soviet young people "Let's not allow the world to be blown up."

The meetings on the border and in the city of Banska-Bystrica were a vivid demonstration of the international friendship and unity of the younger generation of the USSR and the CSSR in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for a peaceful future for our planet.

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH CSSR PLANNING AIDE

PM270919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 22 July N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received S. Potac, deputy premier of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

During the friendly talk which took place, there was a discussion of the main questions of organizing work on the coordination of the USSR and CSSR state plans for 1986-1990.

PRAVDA CITES SFRY ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM270937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Yugoslav Federal Assembly Session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul -- A Yugoslav Federal Assembly session has discussed the course of fulfillment of the plan for Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1982, TANJUC reports.

The session stressed that the Yugoslav Government's measures to implement the economic stabilization policy have had some positive results in the period that has elapsed. At the same time, it was pointed out that, "despite the efforts being made, the situation of the Yugoslav economy remains complex." Disproportionate economic development; an imbalance between supply and demand; the violation of cooperative ties between enterprises as a result of the economic isolation of certain regions; and also interruptions in the supply of raw materials and semifinished materials to enterprises of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, metalworking and chemical industries were some of the reasons for the situation, according to the session participants.

The session noted that the effect of this was to slow down industrial production growth and boost the prices of industrial goods and foodstuffs in the first 6 months. In the half-year retail prices soared 14.7 percent, which is almost up to the price increase level planned for the whole of the current year. The power industry situation is the most difficult. The shortage of power and fuel, the session pointed out, had an adverse effect on industrial production and the rate of harvest work.

In a situation that has arisen, it was stressed in the Federal Assemly, the tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress can only be fulfulled if the whole of Yugoslav society takes resolute action.

SFRY POSITION ON KAMPUCHEAN COALITION QUESTIONED

LD151504 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladiner Goncharov writes:

Hardly anyone has been surprised by Beijing's enthusiasm over the formation of the self-styled "coalition" Government of "Democratic Kampuchea." Indeed, it is the Chinese who some time ago nurtured and installed in Phnom Penh their blood-stained puppets, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, who today actually are the ringleaders of that emigre "coalition" behind the back of former Prince Sihanouk. Washington's position also is logical in a way. This position, as it was formulated by John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, is as follows: the United States have not forgotten the bloody record of the "Red Khmers" but will continue to help them in the future. Washington, as everyone knows, has no objections against the bloody crimes of the Chilean, South Korean and other undemocratic dictatorial regimes.

It is surprising, however, that the formation of the "coalition" of Khmer reactionaries is viewed as "a contribution to the search for a political solution of the Kampuchean problem" by an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, according to the TANJUG news agency. This position is rather strange, to put it mildly.

GREEK PUBLIC URGES END TO U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PM231437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "Pentagon Fetters; U.S. Militarist Preparations in Mediterranean"]

[Excerpts] Athens, Jul [no date given] -- The Gournes military base near Iraklion, capital of Crete, is essentially a "state within a state."

For instance, a short time ago, the base command decided to "militarize" some of the Greeks working there and ordered them to wear American military uniforms and carry weapons. When the Greeks protested, saying that they did not have permission from the local authorities to carry weapons, the paper ELEVTHEROTIPIA reported, they were told in forthright terms that the base was American territory to which Greek laws did not extend.

The episode would have seemed insignificant had it not taken place against the background of large-scale arbitrariness by the American military. Back in early 1981, the Crete Department of the Greek Chamber of Technology sent the country's parliament a memorandum proving, on the basis of available documents, that all the buildings of the Gournes base, both official and residential, were constructed without the Greek authorities' permission.

It is true that some Greek citizens work at the base. However.... "Inside they're second-class people," one of them told correspondents. "We are fired according to the mood of the American commander or any other superior. To avoid trouble, you have to be obsequious to even the lowest American soldier...."

The Gournes base is one of the Mediterranean's most important centers of communications, electronic reconnaissance and information processing. What is the total number of American and NATO bases in Greece? It is hard to give a precise figure. At any rate, American sources are clearly being "modest" when they claim that the United States has a major and 12 "ancillary" facilities on Greek territory. According to the Greek press, the number long ago topped 40. These bases are, as it were, the fetters tying Athens to the Pentagon's chariot of war.

Along with the Gournes base, one of the most important bases as far as the American strategists are concerned is the naval base in Suda Bay on that same island of Crete. AP has described it as "a magnificent anchorage capable of taking almost the whole 6th Fleet" and linked with a military airfield and a nearby NATO missile proving ground.

The Pentagon makes active use of this military base and others like the Ellenikon airbase in Athens, the operational headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Greece, and the communications base at Nea Makri near the capital, which supplies the needs of the 6th Fleet.

The American military observer D. Middleton once wrote in the New York TIMES: The territory of Greece, Turkey and Italy constitutes a single NATO bridgehead directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a bridgehead whose sphere of use extends to the Near East as well.

The role of the American military facilities in Greece was defined even more accurately by a special report of the All-Crete Committee of Struggle Against Foreign Bases. The role, in the opinion of the authors of the report, is to carry out espionage against the socialist countries and states in the Near and Middle East, support Israel's interests in the region and use Greece's territory as an ammunition dump for nuclear and other weapons and as a possible missile launchpad in the event of an international conflict. Finally, the bases have been and remain an instrument for restricting Greece's sovereignty and interfering in its internal affairs.

Numerous Western press assessments, like the Greek committee's report, provide pretty eloquent evidence that the role of the American bases is by no means confined to NATO's official "defense interests."

The same thing is shown by data published by the press regarding the use of these bases for the delivery of military materiel and "advisers" to Israel during armed conflicts in the Near East and also during the abortive attempt at a U.S. invasion of Iran.

Moreover, the role of the American and NATO military and of the NATO countries' special services in the military coup carried out in Greece in 1967, which resulted in power passing into the hands of the "black colonels'" junea, is common knowledge. This was by no means the least reason why demands for the elimination of foreign military bases and for a withdrawal from NATO gained truly nationwide support in Greece after the fall of the dictatorship.

In view of these demands, the former government (formed by the New Democracy Party) was forced to announce Greece's withdrawal from the NATO military organization in 1974 and the start of a review of the agreements on the American military bases. However, in actual fact, the rightwing bourgeoisie was by no means seeking to free Greece from foreign militarist dominance. After several years of "talks," the government had not only failed to secure any changes in the status of the bases but had also returned the Greek Armed Forces to the NATO military organization.

This stance by New Democracy, which was sharply criticized by democratic forces and by broad strata of the Greek public, to a considerable extent led to the rightwing bourgeoisie's defeat in the parliamentary elections.

The new Greek Government, formed by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, confirmed in its program statement that its aim was the withdrawal of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons from the country's territory. However, it was subsequently explained, the elimination of the bases would not take place all of a sudden but would happen after a certain "transitional period" during which it was proposed to bring their activity under Greek control. Athens is currently preparing proposals on this issue, which to judge by the latest official statements, will be discussed at the Greek-American talks planned for late August.

The election victory of democratic opposition forces in Greece and the mounting wave of mass demands for a withdrawal from NATO and the removal of the American bases really alarmed Washington and its closest allies, although publicly they tried to display optimism and even to express the hope that the new Greek Government would repudiate its election promises. However, on his return last December from Brussels, where he had attended a routine "Atlantic Week," Greek Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense A. Papandreou told journalists that the operation of the agreement on the country's return to the NATO military organization "has to a certain extent been suspended" and that the procedure of rescinding it had begun. At the same time, the facts show that certain NATO circles are clinging to the idea of going to any lengths to try to retain the North Atlantic bloc's military billet on Greek soil.

While positively assessing the new Greek Government's desire to implement an independent foreign policy, the Greek democratic public is at the same time noting that the continuing activity of foreign bases on Greek territory is posing a threat to friendly states and runs counter to the country's vital national interests. A recently published Communist Party of Greece Central Committee statement called on the government "to solve the burning problems of national independence by fulfilling the desire of the Greek people to rid the country of U.S. and NATO dominance." That desire is now being expressed in Greece by the broadest social and political forces advocating the country's liberation from the pernicious Pentagon fetters.

USSR-GREECE GAS PIPELINE TO BE BUILT

LD261316 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Greece intends to use Soviet technical aid in building a major gas pipeline in its territory. Consultations between the two nations are already in progress. The pipeline will carry gas from the Soviet Union via Romania and Bulgaria.

CPSU LEADERS MEET W. GERMAN CP LEADERS

LD262030 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- Representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the German Communist Party expressed concern over the continuing aggravation of international tension caused by the actions of the U.S. administration, which had taken a line at undermining detente and at intensifying an unbridled arms race with a view to upsetting the existing correlation of forces in Europe and the world, and attaining unilateral military superiority.

This is said in a report on the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee between Yuriy Andropov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Chernayev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies, and member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the board of the German Communist Party Karl-Heinz Schroder.

During the meeting, the sides noted the particular threat posed by the aggressive actions of imperialist forces in various regions of the world, especially in Lebanon, and by the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, including in West Germany.

Both sides stressed that in the present-day tense situation it was essential like never before to rally the ranks of communists, of all peaceful forces so as to counter effectively the adventurist policy of imperialist circles. Representatives of the German Communist Party noted the paramount significance for the struggle to avert the war danger of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially the Soviet pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and of the program for a just and comprehensive Mid-Eastern settlement set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in his answers to the questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA.

Representatives of the CPSU and the German Communist Party expressed their firm intension to promote the further development of all-round mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

RELATIONS WITH MALTA VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD262106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Today is the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Malta. The ties between our country and the small Mediterranean republic of Malta have developed particularly fruitfully in recent years, our commentator notes. Last October, the USSR announced its recognition, respect and support for Malta's status as a neutral state conducting a nonaligned policy. Sceberra Trigonan, the republic's minister of foreign affairs, visited Moscow in January this year. In the talks, particular attention was devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean, where it is the concern of all involved states to turn the region into a zone of stable peace and international cooperation.

The joint Soviet-Maltese documents are a firm basis for the further expansion of relations of cooperation between our countries in the interests of world peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Mediterranean republic, following liberation from British colonial rule, is founded upon the principles of nonalignment and equitable international cooperation. Malta participated in the CSCE meeting; the position of Maltese diplomacy at international forums reflects the peace-loving aspirations of the Maltese people and helps to increase the republic's international prestige.

One cannot but point out, however, that the policy of independence, neutrality and nonalignment arouses unconcealed irritation in pro-imperialist circles.

The Western states, primarily the United States, have not abandoned their plans to harness Malta once more to NATO and to make use of its favorable strategic position for its own ends. It is well understood on Malta that only an independent foreign policy course ensures for the country the possibility of independent, free development, to judge from statements made by its leaders. Malta continued to adhere to a policy of disarmament. Malta enjoys the support of all peace-loving forces in Europe and the support of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in this aspiration.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ICELAND

LD250918 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Polyakov today left for Reykjavik for an official visit at the invitation of the Althing of Iceland.

RYZHOV HOSTS OUTGOING TURKISH AMBASSADOR

PM221345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 15 July USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov held a luncheon in honor of E. Yavuzalp, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his return home.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIAN -- Moscow July 25 TASS -- Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, arrived here in the early hours today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 25 Jul 82 LD]

COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- Moscow July 22 TASS -- The All-Union Copyright Agency of the USSR and the General Society of Spain's authors signed a cooperation treaty in Moscow today. It provides for further cooperation between the artists of the two countries and the mutual protection of author's rights of people working in the fine arts. The Soviet Union at present has similar agreements with more than 60 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Australia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 22 Jul 82 LD]

U.S.-SYRIAN-SAUDI TALKS ON LEBANON NOTED

PM261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Lebanon: The Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Jul -- Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal have reported here after a meeting with Reagan that they informed the U.S. President of the position of their governments and the Arab League on the question of the situation in Lebanon and ways of resolving the Palestinian problem.

The purpose of our U.S. trip, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told journalists, was to secure the speediest withdrawal from Lebanon of the Israeli occupying troops. It is now essential to ensure that the Israelis leave Lebanon, the Saudi minister stressed. The main problem, he went on, is that country's independence and territorial integrity, as well as the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

A spokesman for the American administration, again reaffirmed to journalists Washington's well-known approach to the Lebanese crisis, which envisages the evacuation of PLO forces from west Beirut and the sending of American troops there on that pretext.

COMPARISON: BREZHNEV INTERVIEW ON LEBANON

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 July on the front page publishes "L.I. Brezhnev's Answers to Questions From the Newspaper PRAVDA". This has been compared with the TASS report published in the 21 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 1 and 2 under the headline "PRAVDA Interview with Brezhnev on Lebanon" and the following variations have been noted:

On page H 1, first line of the last paragraph, PRAVDA reads ...speaking of the paramount, most urgent matter.... (supplying paramount)

First line of the first paragrahp on page H 2 reads ...be made of UN forces.... (pluralizing forces)

Last paragraph, line four reads ...aggression and military conflicts has shown.... (substituting military for armed)

ADEN CITED ON DEFENSE OF SOVIET WEAPONS

LD260924 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Aden July 27 TASS -- Aden radio has broadcast a commentary on developments in Lebanon which says that concoctions spread by Western propaganda agencies on a low-quality of Soviet military hardware have the purpose of complicating Soviet-Arab relations, of depriving the Arabs of their sole ally and leaving them alone to face the Israeli threat. Through statements to the effect that the Israeli Air Force allegedly defeated the Syrian troops in Lebanon, the commentary points out, Western propaganda expects to break the resolve of the Syrian, Lebanese and Palestine fighters, to make them believe in the superiority of American weapons supplied to Israel. In fact over Lebanese skies dozens of Israeli planes were shot down, including the most-up-to-date American-made F-15 and F-16 fighters.

The superiority of Western-made military hardware appeared only in combat operations by Israeli troops against Lebanese civilians. In fighting against Syrian Army units, the Israelis sustained big losses which the Israeli military censorship conceals, the broadcast emphasized.

ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV INTERVIEW ON LEBANON EVENTS

PM261223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 5

[Gennadiy Musayelyan interview with Acad Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute: "A Knot Which Cannot Be Cut With a Sword"]

[Text] [Question] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, Lebanon is often called a barometer of the situation in the Near East. The needle of this barometer now indicates "stormy," and this is probably the worst storm in the region for more than 30 years. What political winds have caused such dangerous bad weather?

[Answer] In speaking about the barometer of the Near East situation, you correctly emphasize the link between the Lebanese events and the whole Near East conflict. What is more, Tel Aviv's intervention is seriously complicating the international situation in the world as a whole.

What is now happening in Lebanon is a prepared, purposeful, large-scale action being carried out by Israel with U.S. support. This operation has several aims. One of the chief ones is the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement. It is, in fact, the only territory on which the Palestinian resistance movement's armed forces are stationed or even can be stationed. I wish to note that a truce came into force last summer which the Palestinians observed without making strikes against Israel from Lebanese territory. The Israeli side violated that truce. It provoked clashes.

The Palestinians settled in Lebanon a comparatively long time ago. There is a large colony of refugees there who were forced to leave their land in 1948, as well as their compatriots who found shelter after the events of 1967. But the bulk of the Palestinians are still those who went there in 1948. The PLO headquarters is in Lebanon. The presence of Palestinian refugees and of detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon was governed by a special agreement signed in Cairo in November 1969 by representatives of the Lebanese Government and the PLO. Lebanon assumed great significance for this long-suffering Arab people particularly after the fratricidal war was unleashed in Jordan in September 1970 and the Palestinian resistance movement forces were forced to leave that country.

Israel is now seeking to end the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and to this end it is striking not only against the Palestinian resistance movement forces but also against the peaceful population, attempting to some extent to repeat what was done in Palestine itself in 1948 and earlier.

[Question] I will take the liberty, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, of citing in this connection an extract from the unpublished document "Origins and History of the Palestine Problem." This fragment contains a telling admission by M. Begin, who was then leader of the terrorists and has now taken the helm of the Israeli ship of state. "We must," he declared, "realize that this country is not big enough for both parties.... The only solution is a Palestine without Arabs.... There is no other way than to deport the Arabs to neighboring countries, all without exception. Not one village, not one tribe must remain here...."

In the long term the danger arises that Israel will try to implement its ambitious annexationist plans on Lebanese soil, too, as has been the case with regard to east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

[Answer] At that time, in 1948, the blows against the Palestinian population resulted in a sizable section being forced to go abroad and settle as refugees in Arab and other countries. The Israeli leadership wants to "displace" the Palestinian population once again -- this time out of Lebanon, which it regards as "a special sphere of its interests."

[Question] The liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement is Israel's chief aim, but by no means the only one.

[Answer] The second may be considered Tel Aviv's intention to establish a new order in Lebanon headed by those forces which, according to the plan of Israel and its patrons, can do everything to continue the Camp David process. That is, to conclude a separate agreement between Israel and an Arab country following Egypt's example. Lebanon is conceived of as such a country. This is precisely why Tel Aviv made contact with the Phalangist forces and is trying to use them against the Palestinians.

Another aim of the aggressor is to make Syria change its resolute opposition to the Camp David compact. For this purpose Israel intends to use the threat of a strike against the Syrian Armed Forces, including those stationed on their own territory itself. Here this strike could be made not only from the Golan Heights but also through Lebanon.

[Question] In our age of the flowering of thought and the conquest of space the Lebanese Guernica is returning mankind to barbarian raids, crusader campaigns and fascist crimes....

[Answer] In reply to PRAVDA's questions L.I. Brezhnev described the aggression in Lebanon as real genocide aimed at eradicating a sizable section of the peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese population. The interventionists disdain no means to achieve their ends.

[Question] Is the aggression generally supported by the entire Israeli population?

[Answer] Of course, the chauvinist sentiments fostered and augmented as a result of many years of propaganda work by the Zionist leadership and Zionist press organs are quite strong. At the same time, it may be firmly stated that never before in Israel, during any war, has there been such a serious stratification or such a sharply expressed protest against the military adventures conducted by that country's leadership. Mass demonstrations urging an end to the war in Lebanon and the withdrawal of troops from its territory -- this is what is characteristic of Israel today. I wish to emphasize once again that this is to some extent a unique situation which does not repeat what happened before. It attests that the antiwar movement, the movement aimed at peace with the Arabs and the peaceful resolution of the Palestinian problem has real potential for its development in Israel itself.

[Question] The very dangerous situation which has come about in the Near East, as you emphasized, is the direct result of the aggressive, narrowly egoistic policy of the Unitd States and Israel, the policy of Camp David and separatism. This result was preplanned by the forces of international imperialism and Zionism. For Camp David is essentially the realization of the old colonial "divide and rule" slogan under new historical conditions -- with all the consequences ensuing from that.

[Answer] You are quite right to say that the Camp David policy is aimed at splitting the Arab world and disuniting and separating the countries of the region from one another. Its creators have managed to achieve something in this direction. The biggest Arab country -- Egypt -- has been removed from the fight against Israel. Look at the Arab world's reaction to the events in Lebanon. It is far from what it could have been through pooling the efforts of the region's states to repulse the aggressor.

[Question] The American President W. Taft once put forward a doctrine according to which American dollars were to play the role of bullets in countries within the orbit of Washington's interests. However, the dollars did not help. Modern weapons were then sent to police and reactionary regimes along with the dollars. But even this did not achieve the aim. Now in Lebanon R. Reagan is proposing also to add American Marines, a definite, dangerous evolution, it cannot be denied.

[Answer] Since World War II the United States has consistently used military and nonmilitary means for expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and in a more concentrated form than before. The correlation between them has been changing all the time.

Now, under the Reagan administration, it seems to me that special emphasis is being placed on military means. This stems from the strategic concept designated by the present U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger: tough confrontation with the Soviet Union "on global and regional levels," as he declared. This is his formula. Washington thereby emphasized its desire to draw all regions of the world into the system of confrontation which it is conducting with our country and the world of socialism. Having chosen this course, the United States is increasingly putting its trust in the need to build up its military presence in the strategically and economically most important regions of the planet.

[Question] And doesn't the Near East have special significance in U.S. imperialism's plans?

[Answer] That's right. The United States has already taken advantage of the Camp David deal to deploy armed forces in the Sinai on a permament basis. Some people might be misled by the figure of 1,200 U.S. officers and men. Not many, they might say. But it is a pretty substantial number when seen in the proper context. The 1,200 men are a battalion of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division. They are a strike detachment of the "Rapid Deployment Force." A scenario has been published in the United States whereby first the battalion lands, then it provides a brigehead for the division, and the latter then provides a base for other component of the "Rapid Deployment Force."

In this context it is interesting that the battalion of the 82d Division, which is part of the so-called multinational force in Sinai, will control the sector from Sharm Ash-Shaykh to the Port of Eilat, the very sector from which the United States is able to make "preemptive" sallies into Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other countries in the vicinity.

As soon as the Pentagon had established its military presence there, it began to make intensive use of the Lebanese events for the sake of the permanent deployment of its next subunit -- this time a Marine battalion -- on the territory of that sovereign state.

The United States is now also keen to use the Iran-Iraq conflict to intensify its military presence in the region. This is the picture so far....

[Question] In one of your articles you referred to a meeting in Kuwait during your Near East tour. It was there that you were told among other things that if Iranian forces cross the Iraqi border, certain Gulf countries may turn to the United States for "help," and it will "legally" dispatch a "Rapid Deployment Force" to the Persian Gulf zone.

[Answer] Yes, this view was expressed, and the United States is congizant of it. After Iranian forces had crossed the Iraqi border, U.S. spokesmen stated that the United States was moving naval forces up from the Indian Ocean into the Persian Gulf region for military maneuvers. Washington is also making no secret of the fact that the Iran-Iraq conflict could ultimately lead to the deployment of U.S. subunits on the Arabian Peninsula as well.

At the same time, U.S. propaganda is airing the provocative fiction that the Soviet Union allegedly wants to use the Iran-Iraq war to strengthen its position in the Persian Gulf zone. This is quite untrue, of course. USSR policy is well known. It has been expressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals on the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf zone and removal of the region from the sphere of global confrontation, made during his visit to India in 1980.

[Question] The tendencies you have delineated graphically demonstrate how many explosives the United States and Israel have laid and are continuing to lay in the foundations of a Near East settlement. But despite all the complexities, what are the real prospects for the normal, peaceful development of states in the region?

[Answer] The main issue is undoubtedly the Palestinian problem. Without its solution, there can be no question of a Near East settlement.

At the same time, L.I. Brezhnev was right to emphasize that it is not a Gordian knot which can only be cut by a sword; that is, the military path here if futile. That is perfectly obvious.

So what is the issue? The Palestinian people have no permanent home of their own, they are scattered about many countries. But they are a people, a distinct historical community, which was formed a long time ago and possesses every right, including that to self-determination and to the creation of its own independent state. When the world comunity supported the idea of creating a Jewish state on the territory of Palestine, it also proclaimed that Palestinian people's right to statehood. It was never suggested that one people's self-determination could be implemented by depriving another people of that right. This is an injustice which must be removed.

The Palestinians are not seeking to liquidate Israel as a state, as imperialist propaganda would have it. I know this well, for I have met and had detailed conversations with many Palestianian leaders. It is a matter of setting up a Palestinian state on equal terms with Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, currently occupied by the aggressors. If Israel opposes this, with full U.S. support, it is primarily because it wants to annex in one form or another the territories that have been taken by force; to establish Israeli settlements, expel the remaining Palestinian population and establish control there in perpetuity.

This is the basic goal of Israeli policy, and it is being implemented primarily as a result of the Camp David deal.

[Question] I would like to quote the following example. As is known, on 25 April Israeli forces were withdrawn from Sinai, and certain circles in the West organized a big ovation for this new "step toward peace" in the Near East. There was a lot of talk about its having been the result of a very complex domestic political struggle between different factions in the Israeli leadership. But, in fact, it was a straightforward behind-the-scenes deal....

[Answer] In return Israel was able to retain control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Syria's Golan Heights. Incidentally, as soon as the Israeli forces had been withdrawn, the Knesset passed a resolution which generally escaped the attention of the general world public. The resolution declared "illegal" the dismantling of Israeli settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That is, Tel Aviv was serving notice that if some political settlement were found, it would be "necessary to remove" from it the question of liquidating settlements established there in contravention of international law.

[Question] So how do you resolve the political impasse that has occured in the Near East as a result of U.S. and Israeli policy?

[Answer] You have to go back to the search for an all-embracing settlement in the region. That is the Soviet Union's consistent line. We have never deviated from it. Only a universal settlement in the interests of the Palestianians and all the other peoples in the region and the liquidation of all the causes of the Near East conflict can lead to stabilization of the situation and lasting peace there. In his answers to PRAVDA's question, L.I. Brezhnev reemphasized the need to convene a well-prepared international conference which can examine all these questions.

U.S. PREPARING INVASION FORCES; SOVIET WARNING

LD262056 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World," written by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The news from Washington is that the Pentagon has begun to make practical preparations for sending American forces to Lebanon. It is known that President Reagan himself has declared that the United States is ready to take such a step. The American press says that a detailed plan for the invasion of Lebanon has been laid down by the American Department of Defense.

The New York TIMES says that the basic operation is to be carried out by an airborne landing unit from the Rapid Deployment Force. The paper says that the intention is to use forces specifically trained in dealing with riots and demonstrations and in guerilla warfare. The New York TIMES says that the total invasion force will number at least 4,500 troops.

Thus, Washington clearly intends not to ease the tension in Lebanon, but to aggravate the situation. Disguised as a peacemaker, Washington is trying to reap direct benefits from the situation which has arisen in Lebanon, and to strengthen its military presence in the Middle East. Practically the whole Arab world has opposed such a turn of events.

The greatest opponents of American troops entering Lebanon have been the PLO and the Lebanese nationalists who are defending West Beirut. They regard American intervention plans as yet another step in the aggressors' interest. Syria, which is fighting the Zionist aggressors in Lebanon, rates such American actions in the same way. Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the Syrian minister of information, said in an interview with the New York TIMES that America's current policy in the Middle East is an Israeli policy. Nevertheless, the U.S. still acts, disregarding all protests; but it acts in vain.

American politicians also should not forget Soviet warnings in this connection. It is known that Leonid Brezhnev, answering questions recently in PRAVDA, reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to vigorously oppose the appearance of American forces on Lebanese territory.

LEBANON CRISIS DIRECT RESULT OF CAMP DAVID

LD262250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 82

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by PRAVDA political observer Vselvolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Drawing historic parallels is always routine, but there seems to be sufficient reason to call Camp David the Near East Munich. The Munich deal, as you may recall, enabled Hitler to bury the idea of collective security in Europe. The Camp David deal had the same aim -- split the Arab people in order to deal with them one by one.

The second similarity is their reactionary essence, their general orientation against social progress. Hitler's appeasers made a deal with him in the hope of directing the fascist hordes against the first socialist country. Camp David's American Government managers hope to use Israeli hands to negate the results of the national liberation struggle in the Near East and to push progressive Arab states away from anti-imperialist positions.

Finally, the third similarity lies in false promises, as if the deal with the aggressors would be repaid with the desired peace. Just as Munich did not prevent World War II, Camp David has not brought peace to the Near East. Having repaid Egypt with the Sinai Peninsula, Israel announced then and there that it has no intention of returning all of the other occupied territories. Following east Jerusalem, an announcement came about the annexation of the Golan Heights. Concerning the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, the creation of new Jewish settlements is being encouraged there.

Why don't Tel Aviv hawks decide to annex -- meaning directly annex -- these lands to the Israeli states? Zionists are concerned with demographic factors. The point is that there are now 3 million Jews and 500,000 Arabs in Israel. If to that you add approximately 1.5 million Arabs in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip plus the high birth rate in Arab families, the Israeli state may in time lose the desired Zionist character. I think that it is precisely this consideration that is shedding an ominious light on the nature of Tel Aviv's cruel actions. Let us consider. The Zionists do not just want to expand, they want unpopulated territories, living space as the Nazis understood this term.

This is the source of the prescription borrowed from Hitler on the final solution to the Palestine problem, so that the problem of these people's self-determination collapses under its own weight. Well, it is appropriate to remember that the UN General Assembly, even in 1975, condemned Zionism as a form of racism.

Stormy resistance was aroused among the local inhabitants when Begin started speeding up the construction of Jewish settlements on the territory where the Palestinians would have liked to have created their state. Let us remember the intensity these popular disturbances reached this spring on the West Bank of the Jordan. In order to deprive the Palestinians of their determination to resist, in order to physically destroy the most active fighters for their rights, the operation with the euphemistic name of "peace for Galilee," a large-scale invasion of Lebanon, was started. I would like to repeat once more that the present tragedy on Lebanese soil is the direct consequence of Camp David. Having pulled Egypt out from the ranks of resistance to Israel, this separate deal made the southwestern flank secure for the aggressor and untied the aggressor's hands for adventures in other directions. Now Israel wants to force another victim, Lebanon, to its knees, and to increase the pressure on Syria and Jordan so that after Egypt it can push other Arab countries onto the capitulation road of Camp David.

In exchange for support of its bloody adventure, Tel Aviv is offering Washington one more base for a direct American military presence in the Near East. The matter concerns deploying on occupied Lebanese soil something similar to the multinational forces which have already dug in in the Sinai. Thus far, the ships of the Sixth Fleet, with Marines on board, are cruising near Beirut; and Washington has started talking about another type of possible intervention. A racket has been raised about the war between Iraq and Iran threatening American interests in the Persian Gulf region. The Pentagon hinted that it is ready to carry out a routine show of force there, for example joint military maneuvers with some of the coastal states. As none of those states expressed such a wish, TIME magazine started frightening them by asserting that Tehran is preparing a plot aimed at overthrowing all Arab governments in the Persian Gulf and by alleging that sabotage groups are already undergoing training for this purpose in special camps in Iran, Libya and Southern Yemen.

It seems that the American strategists would have liked to have spread the Sinai example, the Sinai experiment, not only in Lebanon but also in the Persian Gulf basin. So, they strive in every way to discredit the UN troops in order to be able to compare them with certain multinational forces under whose flag the Rapid Deployment Forces created by the Pentagon would operate.

PFLP STATEMENT ON SOVIET POSITION, BEIRUT EVENTS

LD270950 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 27 TASS -- The People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] welcomes the principled and firm position of the Soviet Union on the developments in Lebanon, a position which was clearly set forth in the Soviet Government's well-known statement and in the warning issued by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the message to the United States President in connection with Washington's intention to send American troops to Lebanon. This was said in a statement issued by the front here after a meeting of its Central Committee.

The statement emphasizes that the pressure now exerted by the United States on the Palestine Liberation Organization with the object of compelling it to withdraw its fighting men from Beirut was a continuation and part and parcel of the American-Israeli aggression and a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions calling for the immediate and conditional [as received] withdrawal of the Israeli invading troops from Lebanon. The People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the statement says, has enough military and political possibilities not only to continue the struggle but also to step it up steadily.

DISPATCHES REPORT HEIGHTENED MILITARY ACTIVITY

Further Operations Planned

LD262308 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Special correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Leonid Rassadin dispatch from west Beirut]

[Text] The Israeli aggressors are brutally and methodically shelling densely populated neighborhoods in the suburbs of west Beirut. Savage air raids also continue unabated. There are no longer any completely safe areas in west Beirut. When darkness descended on Beirut on Sunday night, Israeli planes dropped flares over the city which were immediately followed by bombs, including phosphorus bombs. Once again, there were civilian casualties. Everyone is of the opinion here, the Radio Moscow special correspondents report, that the Tel Aviv rulers, encouraged by the Washington administration, are clearly preparing for another round of large-scale military operations. The army of the invaders has been placed on alert and the renewed Israeli air raids on west Beirut are clear evidence of continued preparations for an assault on the besieged city.

The U.S. administration is prodding the Israeli leaders to take this barbarous course. American naval vessels with Marines on board are stationed just off Lebanese shores.

Nor do observers here, our correspondents continue, rule out renewed large-scale offensive operations by the Israeli aggressors in eastern Lebanon in the region bordering on Syria. That is where the Syrian contingents of the inter-Arab force are stationed. The situation in that area is likewise strained. During the weekend Israeli warplanes again attacked several Syrian positions in that area. The raids did not go unpunished. Several Israeli planes were shot down, among them an American-made Phantom. This is just one piece of evidence confirming that, for all their advanced American weaponry, the Israeli aggressors are sustaining considerable losses in Lebanon.

The aggressor forces, which had counted on a pleasure trip in Lebanon, have come up against the courageous resistance of the Palestinians, the Lebanese and the Syrians. The Israeli-American plan of quickly smashing the military formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian forces in Lebanon has miscarried. Very great importance is also being attached here, our correspondents report, to the highly principled stand of the Soviet Union in relation to the events in Lebanon and specifically to Leonid Brezhnev's replies to the questions of PRAVDA a few days ago.

An official spokesman of the PLO, Mahmud al-Labadi, told us in this connection: We are in complete agreement with the Soviet leader's conclusion that Israel's aggression is proving to be a major political and moral defeat for it and is increasing its isolation on the international scene. For us Palestinians, Mahmud al-Labadi added, it is very important that at this difficult hour the Soviet Union is with us, a country that, as Leonid Brezhnev said, rendered and will render assistance and support to those who do not bow to an aggressor and who are working for a just settlement and peace in that region.

Resumed Bombing

LD261416 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 26 TASS -- Correspondent Leonid Volnov reports: Israeli aircraft resumed this afternoon the bombing of Beirut. The raids continued for about an hour with brief interruptions. Then shelling from land and the sea began. The artillery bombardment is continuing to this moment. Black smoke and flames are rising over the ruins of buildings. There are casualties among the civilian population.

The Israeli air raids and shelling from land and sea are continuing for the fourth day in succession.

'Repression' in Sidon

LD261030 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

The Israeli troops which occupied the areas of southern Lebanon, have established a cruel regime in them, are perpetrating terror and violence against the local civilians, chiefly women, old people and children.

According to reports reaching here from the south, the Israeli soldiers have conducted brutal repressions against the inhabitants of Sidon in the course of the last few days. From the early morning till late in the evening the Israelis are carrying out massive round-ups in the town blocked by Israeli tanks and personnel armoured carriers on all sides. The Zionists and traitors from among the south Lebanese separatists are carrying out house-to-house searches street after street. In the course of the past twenty four hours the occupiers detained more than 70 persons, among them employees of the town municipality and of various Lebanese Government institutions. The Zionists have herded more than a thousand people arrested over the past few days into an apartment block on the coast of the sea and are carrying out an "investigation", beating, maltreating and humiliating residents of the town.

Yesterday families of the detained persons got together outside the townhall and requested the mayor to take urgent measures to put an end to the outrages of the interventionists and intervene on behalf of all arrested persons so that they be released, to put an end to the crimes perpetrated by the Israelis against the peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians.

Embassy Grounds Damaged

LD261838 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Beirut: This morning the Israeli Air Force renewed massive bombing of the southern and western districts of the Lebanese capital. Here is a report from the Lebanese capital by our special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov:

One day is very like another in Beirut. The Israeli Air Force and artillery constantly bombard the residential areas in the Lebanese capital. We had been in Beirut only for a few hours when there was a large air raid against residential areas of the Lebanese capital. Again there are casualties. There you can see the (Faghani) quarter on fire. This is the result of Israeli bombardments. This is how the Zionists act in Beirut, on Lebanese territory, against the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

When the sinister roar of the Phantoms dies down, and when the smoke of the fires disperses, new and terrible wounds will be gaping in the streets of west Beirut. I was here when the Israeli blockade of the city was just beginning. This multistory building in the (Faghani) district was still full of life. Under the effect of Israeli cluster bombs and rockets, it collapsed like cardboard. Dozens of Lebanese and Palestinians were buried under the ruins, and this happens almost every day.

There was a time when international exhibitions and festivals were held in Beirut. Today Lebanon has become a testing ground for the latest American weapons of death. In the streets of Beirut you can now see displays like these: cluster and cassette [kassetnyye] bombs, phosphorous shells and other types of barbaric weapons. They were manufactured in the United States and are being used by Israel for the mass extermination of Palestinians and Lebanese Arabs.

The evil deeds of the aggressors in sovereign Lebanon have exceeded all bounds.

In addition to refugee camps and residential areas, the buildings of foreign missions have become the target of bombardments and artillery fire. The grounds of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission have come under fire in Beirut. Fortunately none of our men suffered, but considerable damage has been done. The Israeli banditism in Lebanon is arousing the anger and indignation of millions of people in the world.

MUSLIM LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENTS, PLEDGE AID

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Moslem organizations in the USSR will render material assistance to the peaceful population of Lebanon, who suffered from the Israeli aggression. The statement issued here by the leaders of the religious boards of Moslems says that "tents, medicines and other materials purchased with the voluntary donations by the believers will soon be sent for the victims through the USSR Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies."

"It is with pain and concern that Moslems in the Soviet Union, in common with millions of our fellow-believers all over the world," the statement says, "are following the developments in the Middle East. The U.S. administration, which is openly backing the high-handed aggressor, is responsible together with Tel Aviv for the blood, tears and sufferings of the destitute Lebanese and Palestinians. There is no justification for them!

"We are expressing a sincere feeling of solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples," the statement says. "Following the teaching of the Koran, at a time of grim trials, which fell to the lot of Moslems living on the soil of Lebanon, we are praying for the restoration of justice."

The statement was signed by representatives of all the four religious boards of Moslems in the Soviet Union.

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION

LD232316 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- A joint scientific session of the Institutes of Oriental and African Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution was held in Moscow today. Speakers pointed out the great historic significance of the July Revolution of 1952 in Egypt for the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa and for the struggle of their countries for political and economic independence and social progress.

Yesterday a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public on the occasion of this date was held in the capital. Pointed out at the meeting was a great contribution by the Egyptian revolution and by its leader Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir to the Arab peoples' struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and against the aggressive policy of Israel, for the strengthening of political and economic independence of Arab countries. From the very first steps of the Egyptian revolution the Soviet Union rendered political support and tangible assistance to it in various fields. An-Nasir repeatedly emphasized the principled, strategic character of Egypt's relations with the USSR and their importance for the country's successful headway along the lines of national independence and social progress.

The participants in the meeting expressed solidarity with the courageous resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots to the Zionist occupiers, and firmly condemned Israel's aggression and the assistance to it on the part of the U.S. administration.

Representatives of the Soviet public stated their ardent support for the firm principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state with regard to the events in Lebanon, a course which has found another vivid reaffirmation in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the question of the newspaper PRAVDA.

Soviet people have entertained and continue to entertain sincere friendly sentiments towards the Egyptian and other Arab peoples who are consistent supporters of the strengthening and development of Soviet-Arab friendship, of equal and mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and Egypt.

Belyayev Talk

LD261822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Fifth and final talk in the series "Abd an-Nasir, the Revolution, the Time" by Igor Belyayev]

[Excerpts] Egypt suffered difficulties as a result of the June 1967 war. However, 'Abd an-Nasir and his revolutionary regime remained in power, despite conspiracies by the enemies, because of the wishes of the masses. The war allowed 'Abd an-Nasir to take another step forward. It helped him to understand that the main task concerns not only saving the revolution's achievements but also continuing these achievements and undermining the anti-capitalist measures as well as socializing the revolution not only by mere slogans but as a result of transformations. The Egyptian president realized that this would not be easy. Circumstances were favorable, however, to confront Israeli aggression and ultimately imperialism became an issue that concerned all Egyptians.

Following the June 1967 war, Egypt was continuously faced with confronting Israel, which tried to topple President 'Abd an-Nasir in every possible way. However, this goal was not reached during the war itself. The president of the republic dealt with solving the problems connected with the country's defense and with the most difficult problems connected with foreign policy. I used to follow 'Abd an-Nasir's activities in Cairo in June and July 1967. A high-level Soviet delegation arrived in the Egyptian capital at that time. During his talks with the visitors from the Soviet Union, 'Abd an-Nasir pointed out that cooperation with our country in the economic, technical and military spheres had become a very important factor guaranteeing success in the struggle against Zionist aggression. The people believed 'Abd an-Nasir. His foreign policy became a basis for the nationalist efforts that aim at defending vital interests -- not only Egyptian interests, but all Arab interests too.

'Abd an-Nasir's goal was not to liberate part of the Egyptian territories from Israeli occupation. On 25 April 1968 'Abd an-Nasir said that the question of removing the consequences of the Israeli aggression does not solely concern the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai. If the matter was confined solely to this, it would be possible to realize this tomorrow by way of concessions, However, the matter concerns the fate of the Arabs. For the sake of liberating the Sinai, one could accept the U.S.-Israeli conditions; we could sacrifice Jerusalem, the West Bank and other Arab territories to Israel. The question is not that of the Sinai; it is more than that and deeper than that. The question is to exist or not to exist; shall we remain an independent sovereign state? This is how President 'Abd an-Nasir explained the question of peace in the Middle East.

Think about these words; they are words from true prophets. They entail the wisdom of the leader of the Egyptian revolution. Despite his death before the Camp David talks, he forecast what such an anti-Arab deal would entail. Now there are not many people who do not believe that As-Sadat, after staging a counterrevolution on 15 May 1971, entered the path of betraying the homeland and the Arabs. In return for a handful of Sinai sand, he betrayed the Palestinians and all of the Arabs and obeyed the U.S.-Israeli conditions. However, he did not escape the people's vengeance.

As-Sadat's death on 6 October 1981 during the military parade in Cairo meant the death of Camp David. No one denies this today. Everyone today can clearly see the outcome of Camp David -- a very tense political and military situation in the Middle East and the new war to annihilate the Lebanese and Palestinians. Lebanon is still facing the same question -- Will the Lebanese and Palestinians survive, and will the Arabs remain free and independent, or will they become slaves of the Americans and the Israelis in their own countries?

Camp David and its results, including the Lebanese-Palestinian tragedy, confirm that Tel Aviv and Washington do not intend to abandon their long-term anti-Arab plans and that they want to enslave the Arabs and the Arab world.

Today we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, and we stress the great historic role which this revolution played in the life of Egypt and the Arab world. What is more regrettable is the fact that this revolution did not continue in Egypt. We do not see any decisive Egyptian action vis-a-vis the struggle in the Middle East. We say this and recall what 'Abd an-Nasir said: Will the Egyptians survive or not? Will the Lebanese and the Palestinians survive or not? Will the Arabs survive or not?

'Egypt: Years and Problems' Program

LD261712 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1410 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Egypt: Years and Problems" program]

[Text] [monitored in progress] about the alleged existence of class harmony and the persecution by the police of dissidents. The voices of those who demanded the rejection of the course of rapprochement with Israel and of making Egypt into a U.S. military base sounded increasingly loud. Anwar as-Sadat suddenly disappeared from the political scene as a result of the attack by religious extremists at the military parade in An-Nasir City on the outskirts of Cairo.

Vice President Husni Mubarak became head of state. He announced his intention to follow his predecessor's course, the course of [word indistinct] and Camp David. At the same time, he called for a review of existing economic policy and spoke about the need to restore Egypt's relations with the other Arab countries. He immediately found himself faced with a multitude of difficult problems, such as how to strengthen the state sector in the economy and general production growth while maintaining the open-door policy which in essence covered the state sector, and how to restore relations with the Arab countries if they insisted on a rejection of the Camp David deal, which they consider a betrayal.

It should appear that Egypt got back the Sinai Peninsula with the aid of the Camp David accord. But has not one kind of occupier of this Egyptian land been replaced by another, primarily American occupier? And has not Israel by these accords simply secured for itself a secure flank for expansion in the direction of other Arab states?

Now that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, supported by the United States, has made the situation in the Near East extremely tense, An-Nasir comes back to mind.

After the Israeli aggression of 1967, he said that it would actually not be difficult to secure the return of the Sinai. All that is necessary, he said, is to accept the American-Israeli conditions and let Israel swallow Jersualem, the West Bank and other Arab lands. The problem does not lie in the Sinai, An-Nasir used to say, it is much wider and deeper. The crux of the matter is how honestly it will be solved. An honest settlement of the Near East problem is linked with our dignity, our future and our fate. These words are just as topical today as 14 years ago. It is precisely an honest settlement of the Near East problem which was demanded by Egyptians when they demonstrated in protest against the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Egypt is going through a difficult time now. This very large country of the Arab world is facing difficult problems, and in Cairo not all those on whom their solution depends have the same approach to them. Will it be possible to solve these problems while taking into consideration Egypt's genuine national interests?

U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF SOMALIA DRAWS COMMENT

Vladlen Kirsanov Commentary

LD261058 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[From the "Africa as We See It" program; commentary by Vladlen Kirsanov]

[Text] On 23 July 1977, the Foreign Ministry of Ethiopia released a statement to the effect that Somalia had launched a totally unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia, using its land and air forces. Vladlen Kirsanov of our staff looks back at the events of those days:

By this act of aggression, the Somali leadership tried to realize its ambition to create what it termed a greater Somalia at the expense of neighboring nations. It wanted to capitalize on the enormous difficulties experienced by revolutionary Ethiopia. The attack on Ethiopia was encouraged by the West, especially the United States, reactionary Arab regimes and China. But in the end it proved a complete failure. However, judging by the past few years, Mogadishu has failed to learn a lesson from its defeat. In its bid to get a revenge, the Siad Barre regime has established close ties with reactionary forces abroad, primarily with imperialist circles with the United States. This has made it easy for Washington to secure its permanent and practically uncontrolled military presence on Somali soil. Having a hotbed of tension in the Horn of Africa perfectly suits the purpose of the American administration.

The after-effects of the anti-Ethiopian adventure in 1977-78 are still keenly felt today, not least in Somalia itself. The senseless war which was deeply resented by the Somalia people has put Somalia in isolation internationally, placing its economy on the brink of a catastrophe. This has caused widespread discontent in the country and has induced a serious political crisis in Somali society. It was because of this discontent that the Salvation Democratic Front of Somalia was set up. Lately, the front has been mounting its combat operations in Somali territory. According to Western news agencies, the front enjoys the backing of the population and even of government troops.

The Somali leaders sowed a wind and reaped a whirlwind, both at home and on the international scene. Clearly, it is no use trying to shift the blame for their troubles on other countries, the Soviet Union among them. When the Somali Government realized that its aggression against Ethiopia 5 years ago was doomed to fail it tried to internationalize the conflict by appealing to the United States and reactionary Arab regimes. Today, Mogadishu tries to do the same: notably, while 5 years ago the United States preferred to stand aloof in the dispute, now it is fervently preparing to openly interfere in the region.

TASS Comment

LD261542 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 26 Jul 82

["Instigating Escalation of Tensions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev reports:

The United States has started an urgent massive airlift of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. The Radio Mogadishu report to this effect has been confirmed by the U.S. State Department.

The effort to build up the military potential of the Mogadishu regime is not new. Way back in January 1981 the U.S. Congress endorsed, under the pressure of the Reagan administration, a plan for the supply of arms worth 42 million dollars to Somalia.

Later that figure was increased by another 20 million dollars. But Washington had to wait with the implementation of these plans as they touched off a negative and angry reaction in the countries neighbouring on Somalia, who realize well that the new American weapons in the hands of Mogadishu may become a threat to their security.

It must be noted that the very idea of rendering military aid to Somalia in exchange for getting military bases in that country's territory constitutes one of the links in the general strategy of U.S. imperialism in that part of the world.

Proceeding from that strategy, the Pentagon is making every effort to enmesh the whole coast of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a network of military bases, which could serve as strongpoints for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. And in this respect special emphasis is laid on the use of Berbera port and a number of other military facilities in Somalia's territory. Washington has already appropriated big funds for a modernization and expansion of these facilities, and the Rapid Deployment Force already "tested" them way back in November 1981 in the course of the military exercises "Bright Star."

There is no doubt that the latest events in Somalia, where a real popular uprising was mounted against the present dictatorial regime, have caused serious alarm in the White House, and so they decided to prop up urgently the collapsing regime through arms supplies.

In banking on an accelerated militarization of Somalia, the USA is thus instigating a new escalation of tensions in the area of the Horn of Africa and jeopardizing the countries neighbouring on Somalia. Washington's designs are aimed at again directing the spear of Somali expansionism against socialist Ethiopia once again, as the latter's very existence and steady strengthening is an obstacle to the impementation of the aggressive, hegemonistic plans of American imperialism in that region.

But the build-up of the military potential of the Mogadishu regime is fraught with dangers also to the other neighbour countries, above all to Kenya. It is known that the northeastern areas of that country have more than once been a target of invading gangs of Somali "shifta", which the Mogadishu rulers are using as a tool for implementing the expansionist doctrine of "greater Somalia."

And now that new consignments of American weapons are arriving in Mogadishu, they in Nairobi cannot help feeling well-founded concern about it. Washington's present move is fresh evidence of the fact that it does not wish to consider anybody's interests when the point at issue is the attainment of selfish aims by the USA itself.

Ethiopian Protest

LD261428 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Addis Ababa July 26 TASS -- The Government of Ethiopia has declared an official protest to the United States in connection with the decision of the Washington administration to start urgent massive arms supplies to Somalia.

This move by the U.S. administration, a spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry said today, is undoubtedly aimed at a further escalation of the conflict so as to ensure permanent military presence of the USA in the area of the Horn of Africa.

The claim by the Somali authorities about an alleged thrust of Ethiopian troops into Somalia is an utter lie, says the statement by the Foreign Ministry. It is aimed at ensuring a build-up of U.S. military aid to the Mogadishu regime so as to unleash a new aggression against Ethiopia.

LAND GIFT TO SWAZILAND MASKS NAVAL BASE PLAN

PM221527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Pertinent Notes" from "The World Today" feature, complied by V. Neznamov: "'Benefactors'"]

[Text] The Pretoria regime has recently been displaying downright "paternal" concern for Swaziland. Its "parental feelings" have become so strong that the racists occupying Namibia and the southern provinces of Angola and undertaking barbaric attacks on the territory of the independent states of southern Africa have decided to present their eastern neighbor with part of its own territory with a population of over 1 million Africans. What are the real motives behind the deal which is being concluded?

The London newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH recently revealed these motives. The main reason for the decision to present Swaziland with part of the Ingwavuma region, the newspaper writes, is the agreement (kept strictly secret) on the creation of a large-scale military harbor in Kosi Bay on South Africa's Indian Ocean seacoast. The new harbor, which as a result of the transfer of this "parcel of land" will belong officially to Swaziland, will provide refuge for ships of the Republic of South Africa and the U.S. fleet roaming the Indian Ocean, for it is not always "convenient" to publicly link that fleet with the Republic of South Africa's naval base at Simonstown. A way out has thus been found making it possible to complete the ring of naval bases created by the United States on Africa's eastern seaboard with the bastion on Diego Garcia Island without any connection with the racist regime.

On very close examination, the racists' "settlement" also conceals other designs hostile to the African peoples -- designs to turn Swaziland into a puppet state and to isolate the African population on the territories being handed over from their fellow countrymen in the Republic of South Africa, who, under the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa, are stepping up the struggle against the racist citadel.

That is the background to the latter-day Trojans' "gifts."

GRENADA DELEGATION LED BY BISHOP ARRIVES

Welcome by Tikhonov, Others

LD261602 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] A party and state delegation from Grenada led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The delegation was welcomed at Shermetyevo Airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and USSR Council of Ministers chairman; Mikhail Gorbachov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; and other officials.

The guests were also met by Comrade Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, ministers of the USSR Comrades Bugayev, Guzhenko, Kamentsev, Mesyats, Shamshin, and other officials. Among those meeting them was the Grenadan ambassador to the USSR, Jacobs.

The representatives of Moscow's working people greeted the guests warmly. The festive welcome ceremony was concluded with a march-past by the guard of honor.

From the airport, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Maurice Bishop, and the other Soviet and Grenadan party and state officials left for the city in motor vehicles.

Tikhonov, Ponomarev Begin Talks

LD270800 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, Jul 27, TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government. Maurice Bishop heads a party and government delegation of Grenada, which yesterday arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

BREZHNEV, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD262104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has congratulated Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone on taking office as president of the Argentine Republic. In a reply telegram, the president of Argentina expressed thanks for the congratulations. The telegrams express the hope that the relations of mutually advantageous cooperation which have been formed between the two states will continue to strengthen and develop.

BRITISH NAVY ATTEMPTING RECOVERY OF NUCLEAR ARMS

PY262223 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The special services of the British Navy are carrying out highly secret operations to remove arms of various types from the warships and transports sunk by the Argentines in the region of the Malvinas archipelago.

The secret nature of the operation is dictated by certain circumstances. There is the [word indistinct] question that the sunken ships had nuclear arms on board. Even by the end of May reports appeared in the world press that Admiral Woodward, the commander in chief of the British task force, had been officially authorized to use nuclear weapons if especially grave circumstances arose.

As we know, things did not reach that extreme. However, the knowledge that the British interventionists do not rule out the possibility of the so-called limited use of nuclear arms caused protests and deep concern among the people of the world at that time. The current secret operation in the Malvinas region makes it evident that the dangerous games with the barbarous weapons of mass extermination involve even greater dangerous consequences.

The explosions of bombs, missiles and shells are no longer heard in the South Atlantic. The hostilities have ended, but the aftermath of Great Britain's colonialist adventure is awakening new concerns and alarm. These are well founded, because if the sunken British ships carry nuclear arms which cannot be recovered there will be serious danger of widespread radioactive pollution. That risk will be run by the Latin American nations of the southern cone as well as the many ships that sail this much-used route in the South Atlantic.

At this point we cannot ignore the fact that it was precisely the United States, Great Britain and other NATO countries which refused to follow the road at the recently ended second UN General Assembly on disarmament which would certainly have made a nuclear disaster impossible. This position calls forth justified indignation. As shown by the recent deliverance from the use of nuclear weapons in the South Atlantic, the mere plan to use it entails "unpleasant prospects" for mankind.

TASS, ARGENTINE NEWS AGENCY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD270608 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jul (TASS) -- TASS and the Argentine News Agency TELAM, guided by a desire for the development of mutual cooperation, have signed an agreement here. The document which was signed on behalf of TELAM by its president, Col Rafael de Piano, provides for an exchange of information between the agencies and for other forms of cooperation.

BREZHNEV, COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD261824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, a telegram conveying to him and the friendly Colombian people sincere congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity in connection with the country's national holiday, Independence Day. In a reply telegram, the president of Colombia thanked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the congratulations and, for his part, wished success to him and to all Soviet people. The telegrams express confidence that the good relations which have been formed between the USSR and Colombia will continue to successfully develop for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace and progress.

EXPANDED U.S. ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA CHARGED

LD262348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] A cable received today from Managua says that the country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a note of protest to the Government of Honduras, which connived to infiltrate about 100 counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras into the territory of Chinandega Department in Nicaragua where they carried out bloody reprisals against the people of a San Francisco settlement.

The Foreign Ministry's note says that the bandits brutally killed 14 Nicaraguan citizens and badly wounded 4 farmers. The counterrevolutionaries abducted and forcibly removed eight of the settlement's Honduran inhabitants.

In the face of the worsening situation on the border between the two countries, the Nicaraguan Government has demanded that the Honduran Government put an end to the countless acts of aggression against Nicaragua and also stop support given to counterrevolutionaries by the reactionary circles of the Honduran Army. The Foreign Ministry's note stresses that all of these facts not only contradict the Honduran Government's publicized statements about its desire for peace, but also reveal the existence of an absurd and adventurist intention to extend fratricidal war in Central America.

Comrades, you must have noticed that there has been a noticeable increase in the past few days in the flow of such reports about growing provocations against Nicaragua. They are received and published in the newspapers literally every day. The point is that in the struggle against the people of that country, the other sides have united their efforts and are so far hiding underground -- the local counterrevolutionaries; renegades and traitor such as Eden Pastora, who betrayed the ideals of the Sandinista Revolution; emigre groups comprised mostly of followers of the former dictator Somoza; and the hostile regimes and political circles of some neighboring Central American states -- primarily, as we have just seen, Honduras. They have all found a loyal ally and patron in official Washington, which does not spare dollars to support all of these ill-matched people united in their desire to destroy Nicaragua's revolutionary gains. The experienced hand of the CIA as well has been felt lately in the coordination of the actions of all the counterrevolutionary groups and groupings.

New counterrevolutionary centers are appearing almost simultaneously in Miami, Costa Rica and Honduras and the activities of those already in existence have been intensified. The creation of an emigre group which has given itself the magnificent name of -- note this -- Nicaraguan Democratic Forces, was announced recently in Miami. At the same time, in the middle of July, a group of followers of Eden Pastora, betrayer of the revolution, published their program. The creation of the so-called -- again a very puffed and pretentious name -- Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Nicaragua was announced in Caracas. At the same time, there was an increase in the frequency of the Somoza gangs' provocations on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. Those bandit attacks have grown into a very real armed intervention against Nicaragua and they present a serious danger if you consider that about 5,000 selected and well-armed cutthroats are concentrated in Honduras and that several groups of mercenaries trained at American camps in Florida and California have been brought from the United States to support them. All of this bloody bacchanalia of counterrevolution is being financed, directed and coordinated from Washington.

It has been learned that Reagan has personally approved the plan for covert CIA operations, a plan which aims at overthrowing the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. The pattern is well-known: first is the intrusion into Nicaragua and the creation of a base to which a group of emigre politicians are moved. They declare themselves to be a government. After that, Washington will have the legal rights to render military aid to that government and, if there is need, may even send its military contigent. That is how everything is being planned.

But, comrades, I think that we may have seen and heard this somewhere else, that all of this has happened before. Indeed it has happened, and more than once. Washington's plans for overthrowing the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua have been developed according to a well-known and repeatedly used scenario. The clearest example of its implementation took place in April 1961 in Cochinos Bay in Cuba. A gang of counterrevolutionaries trained in the United States, a gang armed with American weapons, had to capture a base. A group of emigres were waiting in Miami, ready to move to the base, declare themselves the government and ask the United States for help. We all know how it all ended.

The only thing that is not clear is why Washington has forgotten this lesson and the bitter words of President Kennedy, who said then after the failure of the operation in Cochinos Bay: One more such failure and my career is over.

Collusion With Honduras

LD261844 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 26 Jul 82

["Rehearsing an Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: Alarming reports are coming from Central America -- the United States and its henchmen in Honduras and El Salvador are working up tensions around Nicaragua, aiming in actual fact for the establishment of a dangerous hotbed of war in that region. The past two weeks witnessed more frequent armed provocations against Nicaragua staged from Honduran territory by bands of hirelings and Somoza's terrorists trained and armed by the United States. Last Saturday an armed raid was staged not far from the Nicaraguan town of San Fernando. At the same time joint military exercises of U.S. and Honduran forces began near the Nicaraguan frontier in what the news agency NUEVA NICARAGUA described as a dress rehearsal of an armed intervention in Nicaragua.

The United States' military effort especially intensified in that region following a recent meeting between President Reagan and the head of the Honduran regime Suazo in Washington. The results of this meeting lead one to believe that the present U.S. administration is turning Honduras into a jumping-off ground for military operations in the region. More U.S.-manufactured weapons have been arriving to this country of late. It is planned that direct U.S. military aid in the next fiscal year will increase to reach 14 million dollars — and this is for an army which numbers 13,000 officers and men!

According to the EFE news agency, convoys of trucks are moving down Honduran roads, carrying new weapons and equipment to Honduran military camps, units and garrisons stationed in the remotest parts of the country. Weapons are also delivered by air to Honduran troops deployed in areas neighboring on Nicaragua. The air lift is said to be carried out by U.S. Air Force pilots.

The press of the United States writes that Honduras has been assigned a prominent part in implementing strategic plans of the Pentagon in Central America. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR this country may become a 'key' to settlement in the region. And the whole wide world knows what a settlement, Washington-style, is: It is a heavy stake on armed might, the dispatch of fleets and the deployment of U.S. combat contingents on military bases and territories of other nations.

NEW MILITARY GROUPING IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD231110 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Nikolay Ognev commentary]

[Text] A new military political grouping has been set up in Central America with El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica as members. Here is comment from our news analyst Nikolay Ognev:

There were no Washington officials at a conference in the Salvadorean capital that launched this alliance, ambitiously called the Central American Democratic Community, and yet the documents signed at the conference abound in terms taken from the propaganda vocabulary of the U.S. administration. The makers of the document, foreign ministers of four countries, talked at length about some sort of external and internal aggression, a threat of which comes from Cuba and Nicaragua. The ministers blame Nicaragua for tensions in the region and charged it with conducting subversive activities. But there is no proof in the document to validate such claims for the simple reason there is no proof at all.

However, the sponsors of the new community of nations pledged their intention to oppose what they call a Marxist plot. But it is too much to call the men sponsors of the community, they are rather mechanical performers for an idea to set up a new military political grouping in Central America, an idea originating from Washington. Just as many other areas of the world, Central America and the Caribbean Basin were announced zones of vital national interest of the United States. Behind this lies Washington's claim to leadership over the people in the area, a claim to introduce its own order there by all means, including armed force.

A decision was taken to do their utmost to prevent the contagious example of Cuba and Nicaragua from spreading to other Latin American countries, according to a phrase in a recent issue of the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS. For this purpose Washington has openly intervened in the affairs of El Salvador on the side of the unpopular regime there. A vicious attack has been also launched against Cuba and Nicaragua, which allegedly export revolution to other Latin American countries. Besides that, troops are on combat alert at American bases in the Panama Canal Zone, on the Cuban territory occupied by the United States at the Guantanamo Base, in Puerto Rico and on the Vieques Island. American warships are constantly cruising off the shores of Nicaragua and El Salvador, they intrude in the territorial waters of these two countries.

All this is not a simple zigzag in the American policy caused by some sort of special circumstances. This amounts to a plan worked out in advance. Realizing the political damage that may be caused by a direct intervention, the Washington administration, true to its style, is trying to carry out its designs by the hands of Latin Americans. According to the New York TIMES the Reagan administration has found the Honduran regime to be an ideological ally ready to act by proxy for the United States in that region. One indication that this is really so is the confirmation by the commanding officer of the Honduran Armed Forces Col Gustavo Alvarez who said in an interview to a local radio station with a soldier's forthrightness that the Honduran Government supports the plans for a U.S. military intervention in Central America. An armed invasion of Nicaragua was carried out from the territory of Honduras a few days ago. Three Honduran Army battalions were recently sent to another country, El Salvador, where they have joined the Salvadorean Army led by American military advisers and are taking part in punitive operations against patriotic forces.

U.S. ROLE IN DEATHS OF LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS

LD271009 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In 1980, when he was a presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan entrusted a body known as the Santa Fe Committee with working out the principles of his future policy in Latin America. The committee consisted of several extremely rightwing specialists on Latin America at the University of Santa Fe. Many of its members are now with the Reagan administration and as presidential advisers have (?authored) a number of recommendations. Most of these recommendations are secret but some, such as the current Washington plan to destabilize Nicaragua, have become known through leaks to the media. The public also learned of the warnings made in Washington that three Latin American leaders were particularly dangerous to United States' interests. The leaders were President Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Peru Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, and the Panamanian leader Gen Omar Torrijos. Oleg Polyanovskiy, a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS in New York, writes to this effect:

The president of Ecuador, Aguilera, died first in a mysterious air crash on 24 May last year. A few days later Gen Hoyos Rubio died in similar circumstances. And on 31 July an air crash cut short the life of Gen Omar Torrijos. Three identical deaths of three leaders listed as enemies of the United States. What was it, a coincidence or a series of assassinations?

It is only natural to ask in these circumstances whether these were not a series of premeditated murders. The answer to this question should obviously be sought not in Ecuador, nor in Peru nor in Panama but at CIA headquarters in Langley. There is too much in these three tragedies that strikes the eye as the handiwork of the professional terrorists employed by that American spy and subversive agency.

BREZHNEV GREETS CHILDREN'S RALLY IN TSELINOGRAD

LD261456 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to participants in the all-union rally of representatives of schoolchildren's labor associations who have gathered for the traditional all-union rally at a time when the entire population is preparing for the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In your striving during your school years to participate to the extent of your ability in the people's struggle to successfully fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the remarkable qualities of Soviet young people are displayed: their limitless devotion to the great Leninist cause and the construction of communism, burning love for our multinational motherland, ardent enthusiasm and bubbling energy.

You are young, full of strength and fervor. Direct your strength and your knowledge in such a way that you bring benefit to your beloved motherland today. May your work in the fields and on the farms, in the workshops of industrial enterprises and in the service industries, and on the amenities of towns and villages, become for each of you a genuine school of life, of selfless creative labor. From your young years develop within yourselves an attitude of concern for the land of your birth and for everything that has been created by the hands of older generations -- a feeling of thrift and the ability to organize your work well, a lofty and conscientious discipline. Take a responsible attitude toward the matter that has been entrusted to you.

Your movement will continue to receive constant assistance from party and state organs, from the trade unions, the Komsomol and working collectives. An enormous field of activity is opened up before you by the USSR's Food Program approved by the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We are gladdened by the fact that the Leninist Komsomol has taken it as its own vital concern. There is a great deal for young people to do to implement it, to increase the production of food produce, and to make our countryside even more beautiful and wealthy. A new impulse must be given to the activity of production brigades of apprentices, to setting up within them animal husbandry teams, and to the mass participation of schoolchildren in the procurement of fodder and bringing in the harvest.

Dear friends: You have gathered together on the legendary Virgin Land of Kazakhstan. Mastery of the Virgin Lands was a feat of all the people, and this feat is one that continues. Among you there are representatives from many nationalities of our motherland. The friendship of the peoples is a great strength and to a large extent the further prosperity of the fatherland. Its might and its glory depend on you young people. Guard and multiply the heroic traditions of the older generations. Continue in a worthy manner the chronicle of the Komsomol's glorious deeds. Always be true to the cause of the Communist Party, the cause of the people, and carry the victorious Leninist banner, the banner of October, with honor.

REPORT ON PLENARY SESSION OF USSR SUPREME COURT

PM261431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Text] A routine plenum of the USSR Supreme Court was held recently under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov.

Following the report by S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the question of the court's tasks in connection with the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions on the USSR Food Program was examined. The plenum drew attention to the fact that strict observance of the legal norms in the sphere of producing, procuring, storing, transporting and processing agricultural products, in the sphere of material and technical supplies for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, capital construction in the countryside and also social and consumer services for rural inhabitants is one of the important means ensuring the implementation of the package of measures outlined in the program and in the party and government resolutions adopted on its basis.

This creates the need to further improve court activity in safeguarding socialist property, intensifying the struggle against embezzlement, abuses, mismanagement and overreporting in agriculture and in associated sectors of industry, eradicating instances of violations of the regulations governing trade in foodstuffs, strengthening legality in relations among kolkhozes and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex and defending citizens' rights and interests safeguarded by the law, Union republic supreme courts are instructed to draw up specific measures to improve the courts' work stemming from the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions on the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and to coordinate activity in this direction more closely with organs of the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice, the state arbitration board and the legal service of ministries and departments.

By way of monitoring the reports by G.B. Yelemisov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court, R.A. Simson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Court, and A.M. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases, the question of the courts' fulfillment of legislation and of the USSR Supreme Court plenum directives when trying cases of juvenile crime was heard. The plenum pointed out that courts have taken measures to improve the standard of court activity in the struggle against juvenile crime. At the same time, in certain cases the causes and conditions which contributed to the commission of crimes by juveniles are still not established fully enough and removed. The circumstances of the involvement of minors in drunkenness and in criminal and other antisocialist activities by adult persons who sometimes go unpunished are not always ascertained fully and carefully in court. Certain courts violate the law's requirements for a strictly individual approach to the chosen measure of punishment for an underage offender. The plenum required courts to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to ensure the high level of the preventive impact of court trials as an important condition for enhancing the effectiveness of the struggle against juvenile delinquency.

The plenum heard a report by P.Ya. Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, on the judgement. The judgment in a civil case is an important act of socialist justice aimed at safeguarding the socialist economic system and socialist property and protecting citizens' socioeconomic, political and personal rights and interests safeguarded by the law, as well as the rights and interests of state and public organizations. The adopted resolution draws the courts' attention toward ensuring that the judgments that they pass on every case are substantiated and in full accordance with the requirements of the law.

The plenum also examined other questions of court practice, as well as protests by the USSR Supreme Court chairman and the USSR General Prosecutor on civilian and criminal cases.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, and A.Y. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice, participated in the plenum's work.

BISHOP OF LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ORDAINED

LD270234 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Vilnius July 26 TASS -- Rev. Antanas Vaicius, 56, manager of the Telsiai Diocese, and of the Klaipeda Prelacy, has become the fifth bishop of the Catholic Church in Lithuania (Soviet Baltic Republic). He was appointed bishop by Pope John Paul the Second and was ordained as bishop at a ceremony held on Sunday at the Kaunas Cathedral, one of the oldest churches in the city. The ceremony was officiated by Bishop Ludvikas Povilonis, chairman of the Conference of Bishops of the Catholic Church in Lithuania and apostolic administrator of the Kaunas Archidiocese. He was assisted by Bishop Romualdas Kriksiunas, apostolic administrator of the Panevezys Diocese, and Bishop Vincentas Sladkiavicius, apostolic administrator of Kaisiadorys Diocese.

Anatanas Vaicius was born in the family of a peasant in Geiduciai Village of Skoudas District on April 5, 1926. In 1943-1951 he studied at the Telsiai and Kaunas seminaries. In 1954 he became the dean of the Zigaiciai Parish of Taurage District and in 1973 he became chancellor of the curia of the Telsiai Diocese. Beginning with 1975 he had been manager of the Telsiai Diocese and of the Klaipeda Prelacy. The ceremony was attended by all bishops of Lithuania, many priests and believers.

MUSLIMS MARK END OF RAMADAN IN UZBEKISTAN

GF241515 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Magnificant ceremonies were held in the cities and rural regions of the Uzbek SSR on 22 July to mark the end of Ramadan and the advent of Id. (?Sermons) were delivered in the mosques in the Uzbek SSR by renowned figures of the Muslim communities of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. They referred to the importance of [words indistinct], the significance of maintaining and strengthening (?solidarity) among the peoples, and the importance of the peace-loving policy pursued by the Soviet Union.

Magnificent meetings have also been held in other Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union. Our correspondent reported from the Kirgiz SSR that the head of the Muslim community there, Hadji (Demirboy Urumbayev), while delivering a sermon in the (Sakiptepe) mosque in the historic city of (?Osh), congratulated the Muslims (?on the occasion of Ramadan, which has contributed toward) peace and security. He said: However, numerous peoples are (?living under unfavorable conditions). Our hearts are full of grief over (?what has befallen) our Lebanese and self-sacrificing Palestinian brethren. We are with them. Let peace come to Lebanon at this early hour. We pray that the people of Palestine will have their own homeland. Let us also perform prayers for peace between the peoples of Iran and Iraq.

ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL LEADERS REPORTED

Obituary Signed

PM260721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Soviet medical science has suffered a great loss. Fourteen July 1982 saw the premature demise, in his 67th year, of Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Aleksey Mikhaylovich Chernukh, prominent Soviet scientist and organizer of medical sciences, member of the CPSU, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Institute of General Pathology and Pathological Physiology and winner of a USSR state prize.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, S.P. Burenkov, N.N. Blokhin, Ye.I. Chazov, O.P. Shchepin, Yu. A.Ovchinnikov, G.K. Skryabin, V.V. Trofimov, N.G. Basov, S.M. Kruglova, V.F. Promyslov, S.S. Debov, Yu.I. Borodin, N.P. Bochkov, N.A. Yudayev, A.I. Rybakov, O.G. Andzhaparidze, L.A. Ilin, M.I. Kuzin, V.D. Belyakov, V.I. Yotyakov, A.P. Romodanov, Yu.F. Isakov, O.K. Gavrilov, A.N. Sovetov.

Zimyanin in Orenburg

PM221551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Orenburg -- All the work currently being done by farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast is heavily influenced by the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and Comrade L.I. Breznev's report. The central concern of the workers in the oblast's agroindustrial complex is to ensure the widespread utilization of the untapped economic potential built up in rural areas. In discussing the tasks facing the oblast's party organization, the participants in an obkom plenum held here today focused attention on how to increase the contribution made by the oblast's working people to implementation of the nationwide Food Program.

The plenum was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Kunayev at Party Aktiv

LD221650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held in Taldy-Kurgan today. It was noted that during the harvest which has started grains have already been cut here on the first 100,000 hectares. A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Kunayev, Politboro member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Rashidov in Tashkent

LD261326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The tasks of local soviets set by the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum are today the focus of attention of participants in a republican conference in Tashkent. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report there. He stressed the great role the peoples' deputies should play in the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

Kuznetsov Meets Electors

LD271118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politboro of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Elektrostal constituency in Moskovskaya Oblast, met with electors on 26 July. During the meeting he spoke about tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee's May plenum and the report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He also spoke about the work of the fifth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Soviets of people's deputies are to play an important role in implementing these tasks.

On the same day, Comrade Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostaltvazhmash association and other enterprises of Elecktrostal town. He acquainted himself with production and met with industrial and office workers.

CSA REPORT ON JAN-JUN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM261147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 pp 1-2

["USSR Central Statistical Administration Report": "Stride of 5-Year Plan -- On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First 6 Months of 1982"]

[Text] I. Industry

The 6-month plan has been fulfilled in terms of the total volume of output.

The increase in production compared with the corresponding period of last year was 2.7 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are cited below:

	Production in first 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981
Power industry	103
Fuel industry	101
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.2
Chemical and petrochemical industry	103
Machine building and metalworking	105
Timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	100.4
Light industry	100
Food industry	103
Production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances	103

Labor productivity increased 2 percent. This accounted for 77 percent of the increase in production. Industrial output prime cost decreased and profits increased.

The fulfillment of the plan in terms of output and the growth rates of production and of labor productivity for particular ministries were as follows:

Unionwide and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 6-month plan in terms of output volume	First 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981	
		Production volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.8	103	101
Petroleum industry	101	102	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	101	101
Gas industry	102	106	105
Coal industry	102	102	99.4
Ferrous metallurgy	100.2	100.1	99
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	99.9	99
Chemical industry	100.6	102	101
Mineral fertilizer production	102	105	104
Power machine building	103	109	109
Heavy and transport machine building	102	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	103	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	108	107

Machine tool and tool building industry	104	108	107
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	103	107	107
Automotive industry	103	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	105	105
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	109	106
Construction, road and muncipal machine building	102	108	108
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	103	106	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	104	105	105
Construction materials industry	102	101	101
Light industry	102	99.5	100.5
Food industry	103	106	106
Fruit and vegetable industry	108	109	109
Meat and dairy industry	100.6	99	99
Fish industry	103	104	105
Procurement	103	102	101
Medical industry	100.7	106	105
Main administration of microbiological industry	100.3	106	104

For the machine building ministries, the ministries of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, the construction materials industry and procurement and the main administration of the microbiological industry, which have been completely switched over to the planning and assessment of activity on the basis of normative net output, the figures quoted are for that indicator.

The figures for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are quoted below:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-month output sales plan	First 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
RSFSR	101	102.1	101.9
Ukrainian SSR	101	102.5	101.6
Belorussian SSR	102	105.2	103.4
Uzbek SSR	102	103.0	100.4
Kazakh SSR	101	101.9	100.3
Georgian SSR	102	105.2	104.0
Azerbaijan SSR	102	105.3	104.2
Lithuanian SSR	101	103.6	103.0
Moldavian SSR	102	105.3	103.4
Latvian SSR	102	102.5	102.3
Kirgiz SSR	102	103.9	102.9
Tadzhik SSR	101	100.8	98.0
Armenian SSR	102	104.7	102.0
Turkmen SSR	101	98.7	97.4
Estonian SSR	102	100	100.1

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Produced in first 6 months of 1982	First 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	686	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	303	100.4
Gas, billion cubic meters	247	108
Coal, million tons	363	101
Steel, million tons	74.5	98
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tons	51.9	99
Steel pipes, million tons	8.9	98
Iron ore, million tons	120	98
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	13.8	102
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand tons	276	106
Sulfuric acid, million tons	11.7	98
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tons	2.0	101
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	633	101
Motor vehicle tires, millions	31.0	102
Turbines, million kilowatts	8.1	99.5
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	6.8	99.5
A.C. electric motors, million kilowatts	26.4	99.1
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1,047	105
Including with digital program control, thousands	5.3	107
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	308	99.6
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	2.2	199
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	2.4	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.4	106
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	107	98
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	388	102
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	736	102
Main line diesel locomotives, million horsepower	1.9	96
Main line electric locomotives, million horsepower	1.9	105
Main line freight cars, thousands	30.3	98
Motor vehicles, thousands	1,083	99
Tractors, million horsepower	24.1	100.4
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	1.6	105
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production, billion rubles	1.1	106

Combines, thousands:		
Grain-harvesting	54.6	107
Corn-harvesting	0.8	140
Potato-harvesting	5.4	106
Beet harvesters, thousands	4.9	105
Cotton harvesters, thousands	5.0	103
Excavators, thousands	21.6	101
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	154	100
Paper, million tons	2.7	98
Cement, million tons	60.8	95
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	61	98
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	5.6	100.7
Sewn goods, billion rubles	12.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	813	98
Leather footwear, million pairs	377	99.3
Meat (industrial output), million tons	4.3	98
Sausage products, million tons	1.5	100
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	2.8	105
Animal oil, thousand tons	592	102
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million tons	13.1	100.2
Margarine products, thousand tons	762	105
Vegetable oil, million tons	1.3	100.4
Confectionery, million tons	2.1	102
Canned foods, billion standard cans	5.0	100.6
Clocks and watches, millions	35.0	102
China and earthenware, million rubles	417	105
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	674	105
Radio receivers, millions	4.3	100.3
Television sets, millions	4.1	103
Including color sets	1.5	116
Refrigerators, millions	3.0	98
Washing machines, millions	2.0	100.2
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	560	106
Furniture, billion rubles	3.3	105

The 6-month plan was overfulfilled in terms of gas and coal extraction and the production of chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, industrial equipment for the light and food industry, electric locomotives, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production, excavators and many consumer goods, including textiles, sewn goods, edible fish products, confectionery, canned foods, clocks and watches, chinaware and high-grade crockery, radio receivers, color television sets and furniture.

There was a considerable increase in the output of oilfield and gasfield equipment, gas-pumping units for main gas pipeline compressor stations, pipe layers, program-controlled metalworking machine tools, industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus and machines and equipment with higher technical and economic parameters.

Certain production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the prescribed plans for total output volume, increased labor productivity, reduced output prime cost and accumulations.

The plan for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, commercial timber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, animal oil, wholemilk products, refrigerators, washing machines and certain other types of output was not fulfilled. The production associations and enterprises of the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, coal industry, electrical equipment industry and heavy and transport machine building failed to fully ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with the concluded contracts and the adopted job schedules.

Savings of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy were obtained in the first 6 months of 1982. However, a number of associations, enterprises and organizations overexpended material resources.

The utilization of equipment in industry improved somewhat.

The implementation of scientific and technical programs and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements continued in all sectors of the national economy. Around 2 million inventions and rationalizing proposals were utilized.

The production of over 1,200 new types of article was assimilated and started. Output in the top quality category accounted for more than 15 percent of the total volume of production.

During the past period over 2,000 sections, shops and production facilities were comprehensively mechanized or automated and 4,000 mechanized flow and automatic lines were installed. Certain targets of the plan for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled.

II. Agriculture

The spring field work was carried out in a timely fashion. According to preliminary figures, the area sown to agricultural crops for the 1982 harvest totaled 214.1 million hectares.

Grain and pulse crops occupy 123.9 million hectares. The areas sown to rye, millet, rice, grain corn, soybeans, cotton, fiber flax, vegetables and fodder crops have increased compared with last year.

Sowings on irrigated and drained land have increased. The area of clean fallow has increased.

The cultivation of agricultural crops according to progressive technique was further disseminated.

The harvesting of grain crops has begun in many regions of the country. The procurement of coarse and succulent fodder is being carried out on a large scale

The number of productive livestock and poultry on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises was as follows (million head):

	As of 1 July	
	1981	1982
Cattle	94.3	94.9
Including cows	29.9	30.1
Hogs	56.9	56.6
Sheep and goats	144.0	141.5
Poultry	735.8	751.1

State purchases of livestock products from all categories of farms were as follows:

	First 6 months	
	1981	1982
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million tons	7.6	7.4
Milk, million tons	27.7	27.8
Eggs, billion	23.8	24.6

The plan for purchases of livestock, poultry and milk was underfulfilled and that for purchases of eggs was overfulfilled. The sale to the state of early and hothouse vegetables increased.

The capital investments channeled into the development of agriculture in terms of the entire complex of operations totaled over R15 billion, an increase of 3 percent over the first 6 months of 1981.

Agriculture received 133,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 173,000 tractors, 52,000 grain-harvesting combines, 5,600 potato-harvesting combines, 20,300 silage-harvesting combines, 4,600 beet harvesters, 1,600 units for the manufacture of vitamin grass meal, 8,200 sprinkler machines and units and a great deal of other equipment. The plan for the delivery of most types of equipment was fulfilled. There were shortfalls in the delivery of tractor disk harrows, units for the manufacture of vitamin grass meal, and solid organic fertilizer spreaders.

Deliveries (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) were as follows: 10.4 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 451,000 tons more than in the first 6 months of 1981, and 308,000 tons of chemical fodder additives, or 12,000 tons more. The plan was fulfilled.

Vigorous work to implement the USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum began.

III. Transport and Communications

The freight turnover of all types of transport totaled 3.5 trillion ton-kilometers. Passenger turnover reached 437 billion passenger-kilometers, an increase of 1.7 percent.

Freight turnover and freight shipments by particular types of transportation were as follows:

	Fulfilled in first 6 months of 1982	First 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981
Freight turnover, billion ton-kilometers		
Railroad transport	1,734	98
General-purpose river transport	103	103
General-purpose motor transport	72.5	104
Oil and petroleum product pipelines	638	103
Gas pipelines	376	115
Freight shipments, million tons		
Railroad transport	1,846	98
General-purpose river transport	232	101
General-purpose motor transport	3,331	103
Oil and petroleum product pipelines	317	100.8

Maritime transport overfulfilled the plan for overseas shipments and secured an increase of 8 percent in them. The plan for loading and unloading operations was fulfilled 107 percent in seaports; 43 percent of freight was handled by the direct method (ship to freight car, freight car to ship).

General-purpose river transport fulfilled the plan for freight turnover and for freight shipments.

General-purpose motor transport fulfilled the plan for passenger turnover. Passenger turnover increased 3 percent, passenger transportation increased 2 percent and paid milage covered by taxes increased 5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The supply of commodity gas via gas pipelines increased by 16 billion cubic meters compared with the first 6 months of 1981 and the plan was overfulfilled.

Air transport carried over 50 million passengers. The 6-month plan for passenger turnover and for work to serve sectors of the national economy was fulfilled, but the plan for the total volume of shipments was underfulfilled.

The national economy's needs for freight shipments were not fully met. Railroad and motor transport failed to fulfill the plan for freight turnover. The indicators of rolling stock utilization on the railroads deteriorated. The number of empty runs by means of transport is considerable.

Communications enterprises fulfilled the plan for output volume, securing an increase of 5 percent in it.

IV. Capital Construction

The commissioning of fixed capital from state capital ivestments exceeded R33 billion, which is 7 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year.

The first power units at the Zuyevskaya GRES No 2 and the Kiyevskaya TETs No 6, the fourth power unit at the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 and the third turbine at the Kurpsayskaya GES were commissioned.

Major capacities for the extraction of iron and manganese ore and the production of iron ore concentrate, rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, synthetic ammonia, sulfuric acid and chemical fibers and yarns were commissioned. Capacities for the production of many types of output in machine building, wood processing, construction materials and the light and food industry were increased.

Some 3,200 km of main gas pipelines were commissioned. Work to construct powerful new gas pipelines, including the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline, is underway.

Construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad is continuing.

In agriculture stockraising premises, mechanized livestock units and complexes to accommodate 1.2 million animals and 2.1 million birds, poultry units for 1.1 million laying hens and meat poultry units for 19 million birds per year, silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of 6.4 million cubic meters, elevators, mixed feed enterprises and other projects were commissioned.

Some 235,000 hectares of irrigated land and around 250,000 hectares of drained land were brought into use. Water supplies were extended to 1.7 million hecates of pastures.

Capacities increased in the sectors of the agroindustrial complex -- capacities for the production of tractors and spare parts and industrial equipment for the food, meat and dairy and fish industries; mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents; for the production of confectionery, vegetable oil, meat and wholemilk products.

State capital investments in the national economy totaled R54 billion, an increase of 2 percent over the first 6 months of 1981.

The total volume of commodity construction output for state construction and installation organizations was around R20 billion, which is almost R2 billion more than in the first 6 months of last year. The volume of contract work increased by 2 percent.

Progressive techniques and new methods of organizing construction were introduced and efficient structures and materials were used. Labor productivity improved.

At the same time the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities was not fulfilled. Many construction organizations underfulfilled the targets for the volume of commodity construction output, labor productivity growth and the reduction of prime cost.

V. Improvement of People's Material and Cultural Living Standards

The average number of workers and employees in the national economy during the 6-month period was 113.9 million, an increase of 1.2 million compared with the first 6 months of 1981.

The average monthly money wage of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 2.7 percent, reaching R177.

The renumeration of kolkhoz members increased by 4 percent.

The population received payments and benefits from the social consumption funds amounting to R62 billion, 4.6 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wage of workers and employees was R242 per month.

Measures in the sphere of social development and of improving the people's well-being were implemented in the first 6 months of 1982. The wage rates and salaries of coal industry and mine construction workers and employees in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechorsk coal basins were increased. The introduction of the payment of long-service bonuses to personnel continued in a number of sectors.

The issue of an interest-free loan for the improvement of housing conditions or for household furnishings to young families with children in regions of the far east and Siberia and in northern regions was introduced.

During the 6-month period working people increased their deposits in savings banks by over R2 billion.

The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade totaled R143 billion.

The growth in sales of particular goods in state and cooperative trade was as follows:

	Sold in first 6 months of 1982 as percentage of first 6 months of 1981
Grain products	99
Meat and meat products	101
Fish and fish products	103
Animal oil	91
Vegetable oil	105
Margarine products	108
Wholemilk products	101

Cheese	98
Eggs	103
Sugar	105
Confectionary	102
Tea	112
Potatoes	112
Vegetables	93
Fruits and citrus fruits	122
Clothing, underwear and textiles	102
Knitted goods	106
Hosiery	103
Leather footwear	104
Chinawear, earthenware and glass crockery	105
Soap and synthetic detergents	97
Furniture	106
Refrigerators	98
Including with a cold chamber capacity of over 200 liters	102
Washing machines	100
Electric vacuum cleaners	106
Clocks and watches	105
Cameras	103
Radio receivers	95
Television sets	110
Including color sets	125
Tape recorders	110
Bicycles and motorized bicycles	106
Motorcycles and Scooters	100
Automobiles	104

Notwithstanding the increased trade turnover, the population's growing demand for certain goods has still not been fully satisfied.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover increased compared with the same period last year and totaled R58 billion.

The volume of consumer services provided to the population increased by 5.1 percent and by 5 percent in rural areas. The 6-month plan was underfulfilled.

Some 590,000 well-appointed new apartments with a total area of over 30 million square meters were commissioned using the funds of state and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housing construction cooperatives) and kolkhozes. The population also constructed a great number of individual houses using its own funds and with the help of state credit.

General education schools with 92,000 places, preschool institutions with 111,000 places, hospitals with 14,000 beds, medical room and polyclinic establishments to handle 28,000 visits per shift and many other social and cultural projects were commissioned.

Out of the total quantity of projects commissioned, sovkhozes and kolkhozes constructed housing with a total area of more than 4 million square meters, general education schools with 19,000 places and preschool institutions with 25,000 places.

At the same time the 6-month plan for the construction of housing and certain sociocultural projects was underfulfilled.

The provision of amenities and gas supplies in population centers continued.

The planned program for nature conservation was fulfilled. Measures for the protection of air and water, reforestation and land recultivation were implemented.

A number of enterprises are behind with the commissioning of gas- and dust-trapping units and water purification installations and with the fulfillment of other targets.

Some 44.3 million people were receiving education in the country's general education schools, 4 million in vocational and technical educational establishments (including 2.2 million in secondary schools), 4.6 million in secondary specialized educational establishments and 5.3 million in higher educational establishments. This year 5 million young men and women received secondary education.

The national economy received 2.1 million specialists, 0.8 million of them having higher education and 1.3 million having secondary specialized education.

The number of places in sanatoriums, leisure establishments and tourist centers increased.

The Soviet Union's population as of 1 July 1982 was 270 million.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

TASS Comment

LD262038 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

Such important branches as the fuel and energy complex, metal working, machine-building are among the branches of the Soviet industry which successfully fulfilled the plans for the first six months of the year and even surpassed them. This is seen from a report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR on the results of the economic management for the first six months of the current year. The report was published last Saturday.

So despite the fact that for some indexes the plan has not been fulfilled it can be said with good ground that on the whole the country's economy was developing in this period successfully. Indeed, the output of electricity, natural gas and coal was larger than planned. The output of various computing machinery, means of the automation of production, of instruments was far larger than in the same period last year. The output of industrial robots was twice the output for the same period last year. In other words the branches determining the technological progress were showing an accelerated growth. And this, as is known is important.

This is not accidental but is the persisting trend in the development of the Soviet industry. The same report says that over 2,000 sections, shops and whole productions were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation in the six months in the USSR, that 4,000 mechanized and automated flow lines were installed.

Another figure in the report stems from the technological progress. It shows that the share of products of the best quality in the total volume of the output is now over 15 percent, a greater percentage than before.

The statistical report for the first six months of the year made it possible to see the progress of those branches of the Soviet industry which ensure the development of agricultural production. These, undoubtedly, are the first signs of the work for the implementation of the Food Program of the USSR that was recently adopted by the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The output of practically all types of agricultural machinery showed accelerated growth. The output of combines of all purposes, of beet harvesting and cotton picking machines was far greater than for the same period last year.

Radio Analyst

LD262116 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Board of Statistics has issued the results of this country's social and economic development in the first 6 months of the year. Our analyst Valeriy Sergeyev has studied the results and this is what he writes:

According to the report, industrial production rose by 2.7 percent over the first 6 months of last year. The increase was due to the retooling of many enterprises and the commissioning of new ones. This crisis-free economic progress in the Soviet Union makes for uninterrupted progress in the social fields. In the past 6 months, as for many years now, there was full employment with the number of wage and salary earners increasing by 1.2 million. All young people who had completed their studies got jobs in line with their wishes, abilities and trades mastered, free-of-charge.

In the 6 months in question there were more pay increases, instituted according to plan. Wages grew in the coal-mining and construction industries, on the railways and in other industries. Nationwide, average wages and salaries increased by 2.7 percent and the earnings of cooperative farmers by 4 percent. This is the situation in cash incomes, but many vital services in this country are provided free. The government fully finances education, medical care, sickness benefits and old-age pensions. It also covers part of recreation expenses. The money for these purposes in the first 6 months of this year grew by another 4.6 percent. These allowances and services financed by the government increase average incomes by almost one-third.

An important thing is that pay and government allowances are growing amid stable prices. The prices of staple foods and consumer goods are now the same as last year. In fact, like rents, utility payments and public transport fares, these prices have not changed for years. Rent, together with gas, electricity, heating and other bills, stands at 3 percent of an average family income.

In the past 6 months the Soviet Union built 590,000 new homes, 85 percent of which were given to the tenants free of charge. All other planned measures aimed at improving the standard of living were carried out as well.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26 JULY REPORTED

LD270110 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Half of all grains have been reaped in Kharkovskaya Oblast. Harvesters and combines have gone out onto the barley fields. The harvest is taking place in complex conditions, but at a high rate. The harvest has begun in Bryanskaya Oblast where grain crops are to be harvested from 700,000 hectares. In Kurskaya Oblast, reaping of winter wheat and rye has begun. Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast is also preparing for the harvest; 450,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops are to be harvested. (0204 GMT)

Machine operators of Rostovskaya Oblast have begun harvesting grains on the third million hectares. The weather over the last few days has been good; therefore the rate of work has increased sharply. The drivers of the Don have sent over 700,000 tons of grain to grain reception points. Machine operators in Kirovskaya Oblast are sowing winter rye; it is the first oblast to do so. It is expected that rye plantings will increase nearly 1.5 times this year in the entire Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The early potato crop is ready in the southern part of the Non-Chernozem Zone. The farms of Kaluzhskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts have begun harvesting it. (1100 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray elevators have received 1.1 million tons of grain. Following bad weather in the kray, good weather has set in. (2130 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS JULY HARVEST PROGRESS

PM270915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The July Field"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of Monday 19 July grain and pulse crops had been harvested on 11.1 million hectares in the country and threshed on 6 million hectares.

For the arable farmers of many regions, one of the most strenuous periods has arrived when a whole series of operations have to be coped with simultaneously in the fields -- harvesting the grain crops, preparing the soil for the next crop, carrying out repeat sowing, stocking up on fodder, tending cultivated crops, picking vegetables from plantations, digging early potatoes and completing preparations for winter crop sowing. That is a day in July -- filled to the brim with urgent matters.

And, although all these matters are important and require precise technological discipline and a creative attitude, the main thing now is still the harvest. "The more grain, the richer the country" -- these words are habitual ones but they never lose their topicality. And this year, in the first year of implementation of the Food Program, they are filled with special meaning because the arable farmers have a great desire to harvest as much grain as possible everywhere, to prevent harvest losses and to fulfill the grain grower's prime task of selling the state as much grain as is envisaged by the plans and socialist pledges.

Arable farmers who are old hands and experienced specialists note that it is a long time since the harvest in the southern grain areas has taken place in such a complicated weather situation. Rain, strong winds, in places even hail, and lodged and tangled grain crops.... That is the picture in many oblasts of the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Moldavia.

The arable farmers of many Ukrainian oblasts are pitting their organization and skill against the whims of the weather. Every day the republic's farms harvest over 100,000 hectares, choosing their harvesting method depending on specific conditions.

In Odesskaya Oblast the Imeni 50-Letiya Velikogo Oktyabrya Sovkhoz is performing the entire complex of field work with precision. Since the start of the harvest toil, machine operators V. Ilchuk, I. Saliy and A. Guzov have each threshed over 300 tons of grain and are heading combine operators' competition in Kominternovskiy Rayon. The harvesting process on the farm is operating in such a way that the socialist pledges -- to cope with the harvest in 12 working days -- seem likely to be fulfilled despite the unsettled weather. It is important to note that the harvest of other crops is also well organized on the sovkhoz. Thus over 2,500 tons of early vegetables -- far more than the plan -- have already been supplied from the field to the city stores.

The harvesting and transportation divisions in Stavropolskiy Kray are operating harmoniously. As of 20 July, grain crops in the kray had been cut on almost 3 million hectares. The farms of Apanasenkovskiy, Arzgirskiy and Budennovskiy Rayons are performing the work at a shock tempo.

In a week the grain growers of the Kuban have threshed grain crops on an area of 0.5 million hectares. That is the highest indicator in the country. Corresponding results are: in Stavropolskiy Kray 347,000 hectares; Odesskaya Oblast 189,000 hectares; Zaporozhskaya Oblast 138,000 hectares; and Khersonskaya Oblast 122,000 hectares. Rostovskaya Oblast machine operators threshed grain crops on 256,000 hectares in 7 days. The daily harvest production is 58,000-60,000 hectares and threshing production is 25,000 hectares. Some 152,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. In the next few days Rostovskaya Oblast farmers will be bringing 100,000-150,000 tons of grain a day to reception centers.

The boundaries of the harvest are expanding. Last week the farms of southern Tataria, Kharkovskaya, Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, Chernovitskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya, Kubyshevskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Permskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays joined in the harvest. In a week grain crops were cut on 6 million hectares and threshed on 3 million.

The grain crop fields in Volgogradskaya Oblast are vast. The machine operators of Leninskiy Rayon are operating most efficiently, harvesting in just a few days grain crops on 1/4 of the areas assigned to them. However, as the oblast newspaper VOLGOGRADSKAYA PRAVDA notes, the farms of a number of rayons are joining the harvest only slowly. The impression is formed that harvesting plans approved only recently have been forgotten. In this period when every working minute lost means a loss in the grain crop grown, slackness and lack of organization must be eliminated firmly and efficiently, the newspaper urges. This appeal will presumably meet with a businesslike response in the oblast's economic and soviet organizations.

The tempo of the green harvest has been increased somewhat in recent days. As of Monday, grass had been cut for the first time on 49 million hectares in the country. The week's increment is almost 9 million hectares. According to the documents, 28.5 million tons of hay were received, 36.9 million tons of cured hay laid in and over 6 million tons of ready silage obtained. Fodder stocks are growing but have still not reached last year's level, although in a number of places skillful use has been made of the favorable weather for haymaking in recent days.

For instance, Moscow area arable farmers can be congratulated on their success. Last week they fulfilled the hay procurement plan. Some 921,800 tons of hay were received; in the last 7 days over 236,000 tons have come in for storage. During this time, 50,000 tons of green matter for silage and 163,700 tons of cured hay have been cut. Incidentally, the target for cured hay production has been fulfilled 64 percent. That is what it means to mobilize all efforts and facilities and to make skillful use of every hour on fine days.

Yet the Moscow area farmers still have first-cut reserves. In some places fodder procurement rates from natural pastures are slow. The economic organs and local soviets of the Moscow area, which as a whole have managed to organize the haymaking well, will presumably put all reserves into operation to supplement the fodder balance and will procure 1 million tons of hay, as the socialist pledges state.

And, following the example of the leading farms, we must embark immediately on the second cutting to fulfill the plan for laying in cured hay within the next few weeks. In the past 2 weeks, the state of affairs has improved noticeably on corn and fodder root crop plantations. The agronomic service, in accordance with scientists' recommendations, is taking steps to obtain a good harvest here, too. In brief, the Moscow region farmers have every opportunity to supply the livestock with fodder better than last year. Such opportunities exist in many RSFSR oblasts and autonomous republics.

One of the main tasks of soviets, economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders is to use every available means within the shortest time to accelerate the fodder procurement tempo, to complete the first grass cut everywhere and to cut as much grass as possible from natural pastures, forests and land unsuited to cultivation.

It is a crucial period for arable farmers in tending row crops. In many places, this year's conditions are favorable for just these crops. The main beet sowing regions of the RSFSR and the Ukraine are now undertaking their third interrow sugar beet cultivation and carefully tending sunflowers.

Meanwhile, the optimum winter crop sowing periods are arriving in a number of regions -- northwest RSFSR, for instance. Here concern must be shown above all for seed and for careful soil preparation.

The summer package of work is making many demands on the arable farmers -- both organizational and technological. It is important that these demands be fulfilled efficiently, purposefully and without oversimplification.

RSFSR GRAIN, FODDER HARVESTS BEGIN; TASKS SET

PM261611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 1

[I. Nivin "Field Work Diary": "Both Grain and Fodder"]

[Text] The harvest in the southern regions of the RSFSR has begun in complex weather conditions. Rain and hail in places have flattened and twisted the grain. From the outset, all the craft and skill of the farmers has been needed to gather the harvest rapidly and without losses.

The farms of the North Caucasus have cut almost 2 million hectares of grain crops. The pace is somewhat slower than last year, so the combine operators and mowing machine operators are trying to speed things up and get the highest productivity from every minute of the harvest campaign. On the Edisseyskiy Sovkhoz, Kurskiy Raoyn, Stavropolskiy Kray, the harvesting complex has increased the daily output per unit to 78 hectares, which is almost 300 percent more than normal. Today there are several such examples on the kray's grainfields. As a result, Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have cut grain crops on almost 1/2 the area.

Many farms of the Kalmytskaya ASSR have quickened harvest pace. It is typical that the harvest here is being gathered day and by night. The combines are equipped with extra headlights and the links are staffed with experienced machine operators. Units are being used efficiently on many farms of the Kuban. Machine operators are maneuvering equipment skillfully in accordance with the weather conditions.

The high pace of the harvest campaign must be combined with daily concern for the quality of work. In order to avoid losses in gathering lodged grain, the machine operators are fixing stalk-lifting devices and other attachments to their units. Combines and machines are being carefully sealed. These measures have been taken by farmers in many regions.

However, some people are allowing blunders to occur in this very important matter of preventing harvest losses. Poor work quality has been displayed in Akhtynskiy Rayon in Dagestan. Here, a considerable amount of grain has been left on some sectors which have already been harvested. And in Akushinskiy and Gunibskiy Rayons, all the necessary equipment and motor vehicles were not ready by the start of the harvest.

The harvest campaign requires reliability in all links of the harvesting complex. It is important to organize not only the faultless coordination and high output of units in the field but also the efficient work on the mechanized threshing floors and in grain shipments. Reports have arrived that Rostovskaya Oblast has begun to sell grain to the state. The number of unloading facilities for bulk carriers and grain-drying facilities has been increased at elevators. Special attention is being paid to the reception of strong and valuable wheats.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central-Chernozem Zone are now on the threshold of a big harvest. The combines are about to go out onto the grainfields. It is important to imitate and use the useful experience of the southern regions.

The harvest campaign is also in full swing on the fodder lands of the RSFSR. As the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, natural and sown grasses had been cut on 15.2 million hectares by 12 July -- 38 percent of the plan. Some 8.5 million tons of hay and 10.5 million tons of cured hay had been procured, which is 24 and 30 percent of the plan respectively. Some 9.9 million tons of silage matter was cut.

During the past week, the pace of grass cutting increased considerably over the previous week. In most of the republic's central regions favorable conditions have been created for procuring hay. As usual, the farms of Moskovskaya Oblast are replenishing their fodder stocks well with valuable fodder. Here, 72 percent of the hay for the plan has already been procured. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Penzenskaya, Volgogradskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts have increased attention to this matter.

However, this example is not being generalized everywhere. Work is being organized extremely slowly in Yaroslavskaya Oblast, where 1/2 as much grass as the average for the Central Region has been cut and 1/5 as much hay laid in.

RSFSR farms are faced with the task of completing the first cut before the start of the mass grain harvest. All reserves must be used in order to cope with the schedule. Corrective action is being taken in those places where month-long shock campaigns enlisting the workers of patronal enterprises and city dwellers to help in fodder procurement are being held. In combination with the harmonious work of the rural mowers, this will have a substantial influence on the creation of a reliable fodder base for stockraising.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN, FODDER TOTALS THROUGH 19 JULY

PM261537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

["Review prepared by specialists of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the USSR Ministry of Procurement" under the rubric "The Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "The Kitchen Garden Yields Fruit"]

[Excerpt] Summer is at its height. Every day the farmers have more to do in connection with gathering in the crop: It is ripening in more and more new fields. The borders of the harvest are moving northward.

Last week the harvest began on farms in Chernigovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 19 July grain had been cut from 11.1 million hectares -- 10 percent of the sown area -- and grain crops had been threshed over 1/2 that area. Fodder procurement continues. By the beginning of this week, the country had laid in 28.5 million tons of hay, 36.8 million tons of haylage and 3.3 million tons of grass meal.

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS UKRAINE FIELDS, FARMS

AU230845 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 1

[RATAU report: "Among Farmers in South Ukrainian Oblasts"]

[Text] Day in and day out, ever new rayons in the republic are joining in the harvest. In southern oblasts, harvest operations are in full swing. While taking advantage of each hour, most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are threshing peas, winter wheat and barley at high rates and selling grain to the state. The harvest season is continuing for people engaged in fodder procurement; vigorous operations are also going on in the other sectors of agricultural production. The rural working people are undergoing a responsible test which is an important stage in implementing the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum. Their intention is to contribute their weighty share in increasing the country's food resources this year.

A number of rayons in Zaporozhskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts were visited recently by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. He inquired about the state of grain crops, corn, sunflowers, vegetables, fodder and other crops; inspected field camps and stockbreeding farms; saw mechanized threshing floors, fodder storages, cultural and service facilities; spoke to party and soviet workers, to farm, brigade and team leaders, scientists and agricultural specialists, combine operators and other harvesters, stockbreeders and service workers.

It was noted that the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the country's Food Program formulated on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, have been warmly approved and boosted the creative forces in each labor collective. Party organizations are doing a great deal to highlight the plenum materials and the importance of the plenum decisions. Food programs are being worked out in oblasts and rayons, and comprehensive plans for developing farms and increasing the output of farm and stockbreeding produce are being drawn up at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Preparations are also in progress for organizing oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations.

At present, it was emphasized in the conversations, it is highly important to increase the effectiveness of farming, make better use of fixed assets and see to it that labor productivity increases. We must not put up with the fact that production efficiency at some kolkhozes and sovkhozes is still low, occasionally production costs are too high and material and other resources are not being used rationally.

In each oblast there are advanced rayons, and in each rayon advanced farms which achieve high results every year. At the same time, the work of their neighbors, who possess the same conditions, is frequently much inferior, and this adversely affects the general results. For this reason, it is imperative to effectively disseminate the advanced methods of labor organizations everywhere and apply them in practice, improve the selection and distribution of cadres, increase the responsibility of leaders and specialists for the state of affairs at every sector and foment an enterprising and creative approach to matters among them.

The May CPSU Central Committee plenum noted the need to increase the economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and to further promote democratic principles in the management of agricultural production. In this respect, the practice of some kolkhozes only to hold meetings of representatives should be regarded as wrong. The most important problems must be discussed at general meeting of farmers, and if it is impossible to gather all kolkhoz members simultaneously, meetings should be held in two or three stages. Also, the role of brigade councils should be raised. Each toiler should feel a master of production, personally responsible for its successful development and for attaining high final results.

To accomplish the great and very responsible tasks now confronting party, Soviet and economic organs, it is necessary to improve the style of their activity and concentrate efforts on the settlement of the most important key problems.

Attention was also called to the need to man the agricultural sections set up in raykoms with experienced and enterprising workers. Their most important duty is to engage in vigorous organizational and political work wherever they are, above all, in work among cadres.

Having inspected the fields at many farms, Comrade Shcherbitskiy showed interest in a wide range of issues concerning the harvest and grain procurements, including labor organization, the use of equipment, the state of mass political work, the supplies of hot food to people and other things. For example, at the Nove Zhytta Kolkhoz in Kakhovskiy Rayon, Kersonskaya Oblast, he acquainted himself in detail with the harvest complex and its operations and with the organization of technical and consumer services within it. The operative staff headed by G.S. Sokolova, kolkhoz board chairman, and the close-knit collective of machine operators have succeeded in completing all operations well in short time.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visitied the field camp of a harvest detachment to the 50th Great October Anniversary Sovkhoz in Kominternovskiy Rayon, Odesskaya Oblast. Socialist competitions and summing up their results have been well organized in the camp. Since the beginning of the campaign, machine operators V.A. Ilchuk, I.A. Saliy and A.G. Touzov have each threshed more than 300 tons of grain. Their scores are among the rayon's best. Harvest operations at the farm have been smooth and, judging from everything, the pledge to complete the harvest in 12 days will be fulfilled despite the rains.

At the same time, the farm is harvesting other crops. It has already delivered 2,500 tons of early vegetables, or significantly more than planned, straight from the fields to city stores.

At the 25th CPSU Congress sovkhoz in Zhovtnevyy Rayon, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, V.V. Shcherbitskiy inspected potato fields where digging machines are now operating at full capacity. Owing to the new methods of planting and vernalizing used this year, the farm has begun to deliver early potatoes much sooner than usual. The farm's potato growers are gathering 130-160 quintals of potatoes per hectare. But this is the first crop. For a long time now the sovkhoz has applied the technology of obtaining two potato crops annually from irrigated lands.

In each rayon and at every farm, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy inquired about the state of affairs in stock breeding and the organization of fodder production. It was emphasized that the tasks set in the Food Program for increasing the output of plant growing and stockbreeding produce could only be accomplished on the basis of intensification and increased productivity. To fulfill the plans and socialist pledges, it is necessary to persistently improve pedigrees and make full use of every opportunity available to create a realiable and full-value fodder base.

The meetings with party, Soviet and economic leaders noted that to increase food resources it is also necessary to make wider use of such sources as subsidiary farms run by industrial enterprises, as well as private subsidiary farms of the population. Whoever helps the rural inhabitants increase the number of animals and poultry and provides them with fodder, acts correctly.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Kirov Kolkhoz in Belozerskiy Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast, headed by Hero of Socialist Labor D.K. Motornyy. That farm can be regarded as a model in comprehensively accomplishing tasks for economic development and for the social reorganization of the countryside. Each year the farm not only increases the output of all farm produce, but also pays a lot of attention to the development of culture and sport, to improvements in health, trade and consumer services and in public welfare. At its central farmstead, the kolkhoz has built a palace of culture which enables hundreds of kolkhoz peasants to participate in amateur artistic activities.

Next to the impressive central square, there is a corner offering many amusements for children. The kolkhoz has several libraries, a sports complex with a stadium, an open-air movie theater and a park. Houses, built in line with a general plan, have been provided with running water and electricity. As a result of this, young people willingly stay at home to work at the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz collective is stable and united.

While in Odessa, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited the All-Union Selection and Genetic Institute whose scientists gave an account of the most recent research operations and the newly obtained highly productive varieties of wheat, barley and other crops, a number of problems were discussed concerning further efforts to raise the level of scientific papers and recommendations in line with the requirements of the Food Program and to more rapidly apply scientific papers in production.

During the visit, V.V. Shcherbitskiy inspected new residential districts, a number of buildings in Zaporozhye, Kherson, Nikolayev and Odessa and inquired about the work performed there to improve public welfare, transport, trade and consumer services.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied on his trip by Zaporozhskiy, Khersonskiy, Nikolayevskiy and Odesskiy Obkom First Secretaries M.N. Vsevolozhskiy, A.N. Girenko, L.G. Sharayev and N.K. Kirichenko and by oblispolkom Chairmen P.I. Moskalkov, V.K. Metlyayev, V.I. Ilyin and V.F. Pokhodin.

AGRICULTURE'S 6-MONTH PERFORMANCE ASSESSED

PM260703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Let Us Fulfill What Has Been Planned: All-Union Competition Diary": "Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] The main front of the harvest is now in the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. The harvest work here has been made more difficult by the frequent rains, and in places the grain crops have lodged under the wind. This has required organization and skillful use of machinery on the part of the farmers. An example is being provided by the grain growers of Apasenkovskiy Rayon -- the initiators of the competition in Stavropolskiy Kray for carrying out the harvest work quickly and without losses. Despite the poor weather, they completed the mowing in 4 days and rapidly switched more than 500 combines to threshing the windrows. I. Andryushchenko's harvesting and transportation complex from the Put k Kommunismu Kolkhoz distinguished itself by cutting grain crops on almost 2,000 hectares. P. Kapusta's link from the Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz, Arzgirskiy Rayon, with a target of 45, increased its thresing output to 66 hectares a day. In the unstable weather, the advantages of the comprehensive use of equipment became especially clear. Harvest management control centers are in operation on many farms of Stavropolskiy Kray.

By 1 July, 90 percent of the country's combines, the same number of tractors and 86 percent of the trucks had been repaired. This year the state of readiness of these and other machines is the same or a bit higher than last year. However, a large amount of equipment is still in disrepair. Thus, the powerful K-700 tractors are being mended more slowly than last year in several oblasts of the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. The industrial enterprises which provide spare parts, tractor tires and other material and technical resources are called on to help rectify the situation as rapidly as possible.

And how are stockraisers coping with their pledges? The biannual plan for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state was overfulfilled by Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kirgiziya and other republics. By 1 July, Armenian, Turkmen and Georgian farms had procured more milk than planned, and the level of purchases of this product somewhat exceeded last year's throughout the country as a whole. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of several oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine as well as Moldavia and the Baltic republics have dispatched less produce than envisaged by the 6-month targets to meat and dairy combines this year.

Now is the most favorable time for increasing herd productivity and procurements of livestock products. The main thing is to ensure a rich food ration for livestock.

Livestock unit and fodder procurement workers, like the grain growers, are now mounting a shock vigil. It is a matter of honor for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex to achieve high end results in implementing the Food Program.

ALL-UNION PANEL EXAMINES FARM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM261421 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Jul 82 p 2

[A. Popov report: "Focus All Attention on the Harvesting. From All-Union Operation Staff Session"]

[Text] Fodder procurement is underway over the expanses of the country and the front of harvesting work is expanding. The farms of the Volga area, central oblasts of the Ukraine and other republics are following in the footsteps of southern regions and beginning the reaping. The rural working people are seeking to make a worthy contribution to implementing the Food Program -- to provide the motherland with more grain crops and to procure full-value fodder for livestock raising.

However, in some regions the pace of the harvesting campaign is slow because of the unsatisfactory preparation of equipment and a shortage of spare parts. It was precisely this that was discussed at a routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture held 16 July.

Rural machine operators have no more important task today than procuring fodder, gathering the harvest and making highly productive use of equipment, V.M. Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture] said, opening the session. The collectives of the industrial enterprises supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the requisite equipment, spare parts, fuel, lubricants and other materials are called upon to be a great help in this. Many plants are coping successfully with the countryside's orders; however, there are a number of laggard enterprises.

Despite the fact that the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agriclutural Machine Building fulfilled the plan for the production of tractor spare parts in the first 6 months by 102.6 percent, kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to receive a considerable quantity of parts. The session cited the following fact: The plan for the production and delivery of 15 of 163 items on the list of tractor spare parts was not fulfilled. The Altay engine plant, the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, the Melitopol tractor hydraulic unit plant, the Rubtsovsk tractor spare part plant, the Kharkov tractor engine plant and others are allowing a considerable lag.

The speeches by K.I. Suslov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, M.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, V.Ye. Travkin, member of the Ukrainian SSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika collegium, and others noted that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still experiencing an acute shortage of the V-belts and fan belts required for grain combines. Saransk's Rezinotekhnika plant and the Krasnoyarsk, Leningrad, Karaganda and Mingechaur industrial rubber goods plants of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are failing to meet the deadlines for their dispatch.

A section of the motor vehicle pool is not taking part in transporting the harvest, largely because of the unsatisfactory delivery of spare parts by certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. Thus the Gorkiy truck plant fulfilled the plan for the first 6 months for the delivery of truck engine piston pins by only 12 percent and failed to supply over a million gaskets.

A strained situation has emerged with regard to the supply of lumber to agricultural consumers. USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry enterprises and USSR Gossnab territorial administrations fell short of the 6-month plan in their deliveries to agriculture to the tune of 220,000 cubic meters of commercial timber and 163,000 cubic meters of lumber.

The staff session noted that kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations in a number of oblasts, krays and republics currently experiencing difficulties in carrying out the harvesting work and fodder procurement because of inadequate supplies of petroleum products.

Justified complaints were made about certain railroad administrations of the USSR Ministry of Railways and organizations and enterprises of the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

E.S. Mirakov, USSR deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, V.I. Chernov, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, I.L. Vasilyev, USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry, L.R. Cheglakov, deputy chief of a Ministry of Railways administration, and other leaders assured the staff that they would take measures for the timely fulfillment of the prescribed plans for the production of hardware, equipment and spare parts and their delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The conference participants outlined specific measures aimed at eliminating the lag in the material and technical supply of agriculture.

Executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff session.

FODDER GRASSES CUT FROM FLOODLANDS OF THE OB

LD261500 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] A sovkhoz in Tomskaya Oblast cuts grass for fodder from the floodlands of the Ob. There are no roads or electricity here, so the farm's fodder works are based on barges with their own diesel generators. When grass has been cut and fodder produced from one part of the river bank, the barges are taken along the river and the process is repeated. The plan is to produce 1,350 tons of grass meal, but the farm workers pledge 1,500 tons. They have produced 400 tons in 2 weeks. The fodder produced in this way is R3 per ton cheaper than from sown grass. But the correspondent points out that 80 percent of the grass of the Ob floodlands remains unused. Other such floating farms could profitably be established in Kemerovoskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts and in Altayskiy Kray.

NAVY DAY OBSERVED IN SOVIET UNION 25 JULY

Ustinov Issues Order

LD242048 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The USSR Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov issued an order on the occasion of Soviet Navy Day observed today.

Rallied closely around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee led by Leonid Brezhnev, the military sailors, just like all Soviet servicemen, vigorously support the wise internal and external policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, the order says. The naval personnel at one with all members of the Soviet Armed Forces reliably protects the peaceful constructive labour of the Soviet people and stands vigilantaly on guard of the state interests of the USSR, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov says. "In a dramatically exacerbated international situation when the belligerent circles of NATO with the United States in the forefront are whipping up the arms race and seeking to wreck the existing balance of forces and gain military superiority over the USSR and its allies, the navy's personnel, true to the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and its armed forces, is tirelessly improving its naval training standards and is ready honourably to perform its patriotic and internationalist duty," the order emphasises.

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov ordered to mark Soviet Navy Day today by festive fireworks in Moscow, the capitals of the union republic, the hero-cities and the fleets and flotillas.

Gorshkov Addresses Meeting

OW240642 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the working people and troops of the Moscow Garrison was held in Moscow today devoted to Soviet Navy Day.

In the presidium were Comrades Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Yegorov, USSR minister of the shipbuilding industry; Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Science; Marshall of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; USSR deputy ministers of defense, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the Moscow Gorkom, prominent military leaders and Soviet Navy veterans.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Gorshkov, commander in chief of the naval forces and deputy USSR minister of defense, delivered an address at the meeting:

[Begin Gorshkov recording] Our country's navy has fundamentally changed in the last few years on the basis of modern science and technology. It has acquired new qualitative features and fundamental changes in the appearance of our well-balanced fleet, in which all kinds of forces connected with implementing nuclear energy and radio electronics on its ships and equipping ships with aircraft and nuclear missile armaments are developing harmoniously. Our fleet's technical equipment meets all the requirements of the modern nuclear missile age.

Allow me to greet you once again on this solemn occasion and solemn day, and assure our Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and Lenoid Ilich Brezhnev personally that our sailors will vigilantly pursue a combat watch in the defense of our fatherland's maritime borders in the future and will diligently fulfill their constitutional duty in the defense of the motherland and the great cause of communism and peace. [end recording]

Interviewed by PRAVDA

LD242102 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 25 TASS -- The Soviet Navy did its duty to the motherland in the years of the Second World War in the battle against the experienced and capable enemy, stated Admiral of the Fleet Sergey Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the navy deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

He gave an interview to the newspaper PRAVDA on the occasion of the USSR Navy Day which is marked today for the 43d time.

In the post-war years, too, the Soviet Navy men did not slacken their combat vigil: The imperialists again started heightening tension, set up a wide network of military bases, created military blocs, and resorted to atomic blackmail, Sergey Gorshkov pointed out.

"In such conditions", the interview says, "we had to perfect our armed forces, the navy as well. At present it includes atomic-powered missile-carrying submarines, qualitatively new surface ships provided with most up-to-date combat equipment and weapons, versatile aircraft, and marines. The navy has become an ocean-going and balanced one, meeting the requirements of the reliable defence of the country."

The Soviet Union repeatedly put forward proposals on mutual limitation of the actions of the navies so that as great as possible part of the world ocean could become a zone of peace already in the near future, Sergey Gorshkov recalled. However, the ruling circles of the USA did not accept the proposals, and are planning a sharp build-up of armaments, including that of naval ones.

Among many peace initiatives of our country, he went on to say, was also the proposal on mutual limitation of the actions of the navies of the USA and the USSR and, in particular, on the withdrawal of missile-carrying submarines of the two sides from the present vast areas of combat patrol and on limiting their cruising by mutually coordinated boundaries.

On our part there were proposals on limiting the deployment of new submarines -- of Ohio type in the USA and of similar ones in the USSR, on banning modernization of the existing ballistic missiles and development of new ones for such submarines, on non-deployment of long-range sea-based cruise missiles. However, these proposals were not accepted either, Admiral Gorshkov pointed out.

"The USA, by creating a submarine threat to others", he stated, "brought about the emergence of such a threat to itself, too. It is no secret now that the Soviet Union, being forced to do so, took care in time of ensuring its security from ocean directions.

"In reply to the creation in the USA of a strategic submarine missile system aimed first of all against the Soviet Union, a similar system has also been created in this country. This confronts any aggressor with the inevitability of retribution. The Soviet Navy has a certain number of missile-carrying submarines, including the newest ones."

At present, Admiral Gorshkov said, the Soviet Navy has entered an intensive stage of the training year full of exercises and the performance of fire and special missions. The navy men raise their combat skills from day to day and vigilantly stand on guard of our multi-national state.

Describes Navy Role

LD242124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Interview with USSR Fleet Adm Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense, commander-in-chief of the navy and Hero of the Soviet Union, by Aleksandr Abramov from the "On Guard of the Homeland" program; date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Question] Since the war the navy has become an ocean-going one. Submarines go off on long voyages. Modern new warships are being commissioned. The role and significance of the Navy in the defense of our country have obviously increased.

What in your view, as commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, is its role in the defense of our homeland?

[Answer] It is well known that every state creates armed forces in accordance with its requirements and objectives. Our country is creating mighty armed forces because of the need, first and foremost, to defend and protect our socialist state. Our country needs to have a mighty navy worthy of us as a great power, because, on the one hand, we have been confronted on many occasions in the many centuries of our state's history with attempts by our enemies to invade our territory from the sea. Our homeland's navy, which has written many glorious pages into the history of Russian combat glory, has invariably participated in repelling those attempts.

Our country also needs to have a mighty navy because of its geographical position. Our country is washed by 14 seas giving access to 3 oceans. Our sea borders are over 40,000 km long -- in other words, over 2/3 of our entire border.

Last, the third reason -- and quite an important one -- it must be said, is the fact that in many previous wars in history we were usually confronted by continental powers which unleashed their wars, first and foremost, by land. But now we are confronted by an aggressive bloc comprised mainly of traditional sea powers. This aggressive bloc, which threatens the security of our country, is headed by a powerful sea power, the United States. For this reason the CPSU and our Soviet Government cannot fail to draw conclusions from this state of affairs.

That is precisely why the Soviet Navy occupies a worthy place in the body of our armed forces. In this respect the composition and the armaments of our navy make it capable of operating not only against the enemy's actual navy and its warships, as was the case formerly in the distant past. It can also operate successfully and strike targets on enemy territory many thousands of kilometres away, in other words enemy territory on the other side of the ocean.

Therefore, the increased threat to our country from the sea, as represented by the ability of the United States and the other NATO countries to use nuclear missiles, submarines and aircraft carriers against our country and, on the other hand, the ability of our navy to create the means of inevitable retaliation for such an attempt at aggression and to inflict blows on enemy naval forces and territories over immense distances, are all factors which have determined the growing role of the Navy in the system of our country's armed forces.

But apart from the, so-to-speak, military aspect of this problem and its growing role in war, historically the navy has also carried out peacetime functions which are very important for our country. One need only mention the research work carried out on the world oceans by our large oceanographic research fleet. The study of that environment which scientists call the hydrosphere is also carried out to a considerable extent by research vessels and organizations belonging to our country's navy.

Finally, our navy also carries out a very visible mission in strengthening friendship between our country and many foreign countries and their peoples in telling them the truth about the Soviet way of life, the truth about the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by our Communist Party and our country. This is especially important now that our opponents, headed by the present U.S. administration, are putting out shameless and completely false propaganda about the allegedly aggressive nature of the Soviet Union, its military superiority and its complicity in acts of terrorism. That term is often used to describe the noble liberation war being waged by enslaved peoples who have not yet been liberated from the shackles of colonialism. We are proud of the fact that not once in the history of the Soviet state have the warships of the Soviet Navy left their bases for any aggressive actions against any country. That is one of the foundations of our peace-loving foreign policy.

So, you can see how varied is the field in which the Soviet Navy operates. In this field of operations it is very different from the navies of aggressive, imperialist states. The principal aim of those navies is expansionism by sea against countries and governments which are not to the liking of the (?aggressive) colonial and imperialist power.

[Question] So the strength and power of the Navy have increased beyond measure. You, Comrade fleet admiral of the Soviet Union, are a war veteran and a Hero of the Soviet Union. You have commanded fleets. The combat traditions of our Navy have been born literally before your eyes, if I am not mistaken in putting it that way.

[Answer] But that is not quite right. The combat traditions were born...

[Text] [Question, interrupting] Earlier?

[Answer] Yes, even earlier when the Navy was composed of sailing ships, if not further back than that. The roots of the traditions, the combat traditions of our Navy, which we are proud of, which we esteem, which we are trying to augment, go far back in history. In the context of the way you phrased the question, the Navy and its people are, first and foremost, distinguished by loyalty to their military duty, to their oath and to their people. This has always been the hallmark of the Navy and its personnel. This was shown very clearly during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The traditions which we esteem and give special attention and respect to in the Navy include the tradition of close-knit service comradeship. (?Dialectically) there is a very good reason for this. Since ancient times sailors on long voyages have had to overcome not only combat (?problems), but simply the difficulties and complexities of seafaring. The main thing which enabled the crew of a warship to overcome all the unexpected occurrences which happen at sea in peacetime was their friendship and cohesiveness. Naval service is not easy. The naval seaman's work aboard a warship is difficult, but it is also honorable.

Let me tell you this -- it will certainly be of interest to many young people -- this service is extremely attractive for young people who want to understand the world. Where, if not in the Navy, can you see and understand the secrets of the world ocean, get to know many countries and continents, their peoples and their way of life, their culture? Where, if not on a naval warship undertaking a long voyage, can you be privy to many scientific discoveries? After all, nothing like all the secrets of the world ocean have been unlocked by the explorers of the past. In this respect much remains to be done by our inquisitive youth.

Finally, our Navy is distinguished by the technical perfection of modern warships. I would even say that the warship represents the most impressive opportunity to demonstrate the level of the country's scientific and technical achievements to the whole world. The most perceptible, so to speak, (?aspects) and achievements of warship construction are combined there in the warship. Even the [word indistinct] architecture of our warships is an astoundingly beautiful sight.

[Question] The sailors are sure that they are the most beautiful ships in the world.

[Answer] Yes, we think so too. The warship is a concentration of scientific achievements in electronics, mechanics and, of late in connection with its application, nuclear power engineering. Our warships have acquired new fighting qualities and new capabilities. They are truly vessels which can sail around the world without taking on fresh supplies. That is why the modern sailor needs to have a very high level of general education and scientific training as well as the customary requirements of courage, physical endurance, tenacity and initiative in order to be able to control modern types of equipment and modern weapons. Our seamen, sailors, petty officers, warrant officers, officers and admirals are not only highly qualified seamen and specialists, but highly educated and technically skilled men. The Navy really is a school where technical know-how and courage are taught as was persuasively stated at the 19th Komsomol Congress by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Question] [passage indistinct] What is your attitude toward them? I realize that for you the navy is, generally speaking, like a child. The marines, surface warships, submarines, naval pilots -- you know them all inside out. [words indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, I visit all our fleets and various warships [words indistinct] of our navy. But it has to be said that the most difficult and honorable job is really that of our submariners. I have an especially [word indistinct] attitude toward them. The distinctive feature about their work is that for many months at a time they go off to sea where tasks [words indistinct] are resolved. They have a special responsibility for the defense of the borders, the inviolability of the borders. Being under the surface at great depths, they work in the most difficult conditions. For many days they do not come to the surface. They cannot see the...

[Question, interrupting] The sun?

[Answer] The sun. [laughter]

[Question] The breeze comes from their electric fan?

[Answer] [laughter] Yes, that is how it is. They are, of course, people who deserve great respect. That is our attitude toward them. It has to be said that they show great courage and tenacity on these voyages. Our government and the Central Committee of our party also have great respect for naval seamen as a whole, and especially, I would say, for our wonderful submariners, many of whom have received state awards since the war.

[Question] Including [word indistinct] Heroes of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Absolutely right. They include several [words indistinct] Heroes of the Soviet union for courage and valor displayed during those critical situations which sometimes occur on long voyage [words indistinct].

Well, in conclusion I will take advantage of the fact that we are meeting on the eve of navy Day. Through your radio program I would like to congratulate all the officers and men of our navy [word indistinct], the petty officers, officers, admirals and generals, all sailors who are now at sea or who are at their bases preparing to put to sea. I would like to congratulate our entire Soviet people on this wonderful national holiday and to wish all the listeners happiness and prosperity.

TV Address

OW270224 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0710 GMT 25 Jul 82

[USSR Navy Day address by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of naval forces and Hero of the Soviet Union -- live or recorded]

[Text] Respected comrade television viewers: Today our country is solemnly observing its traditional holiday, the day of its naval fleet. The motherland honors its loyal sons, the courageous defenders of its maritime frontiers, the guards of its state interests on the seas, and the creators and builders of navy ships and modern technical means who are making their contribution to strengthening the might of our navy.

Like all Soviet people the sailors are gladdened by the achievements of developed socialism in successfully implementing the historic decision of the 26th party congress. They received the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum with approval. Communists and nonparty people, people of all generations and all nations and nationalities of our country, and the personnel of the army and navy are full of desire to meet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, an outstanding political event, with new achievements in strengthening the economic and defense might of our multinational state.

Our people must solve the tasks of communist construction in conditions of heightened military danger issuing from the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, which has become a grim reality of our time. These circles are attempting to push international relations from the road of detente to a road of confrontation and dangerous balancing on the brink of war. With the aim of changing the correlation of forces in the world arena to their benefit they have taken the path of increasing the arms race. The United States has openly proclaimed entire regions of the world a sphere of its vital interests, and in this connection is developing its network of military bases and facilities in many countries of the world. The overall military potential of NATO is being strengthened rapidly and the sphere of activity of this aggressive bloc is being expanded. No matter in what region of the world the so-called hot spots occur, the presence of the aggressive forces of the United States is invariably found everywhere.

Adoption of a new nuclear strategy by the United States is a concentrated expression of the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Stakes are being placed on preparations for nuclear war and on carrying out preventive strikes against the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies. An important role in the realization of U.S. imperialism's global hegemonic aspirations is given to its naval forces. The Pentagon has adopted a decision to sharply increase its power for actions in various regions of the world's oceans, including aircraft carrier strike groups which, according to the U.S. secretary of the navy, are capable of attacking targets located deep in Soviet territory with the aid of ship-launched cruise missiles and aircraft.

The empire-building pretensions of the present U.S. administration to supremacy on the seas and the practical steps aimed at increasing its naval might to an unprecedented peacetime level, as well as the operations of NATO squadrons in proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union, create a situation of increasing threat to our country from the seas and oceans. Taking these conditions into consideration, the CPSU, which is waging a struggle for peace and security of the peoples, is doing everything necessary to strengthen in every way possible the defense capability of our country and to increase the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, including the Navy, which is their component part.

Our people can rightfully consider the establishment of a modern navy to be one of their outstanding labor victories. The development of new ships and aircraft, their power units and weapons, communications and guidance systems required enormous expenditures of effort and energy and persistent searches and creative inspiration in many collectives of scientists and designers, engineers and workers. Sailors regard the selfless labor of our shipbuilders, workers of our industry's defense branches and of all Soviet people creating the material and technical base of the fleet with respect and gratitude.

With the talent and hands of the Soviet people our Navy has presently become a force capable of withstanding aggression from the seas and solving various tasks on the high seas. The Soviet Navy has changed fundamentally in its postwar development. The main directions of its development lie in constructing atomic submarines and modern surface ships, introducting missile and nuclear weapons and arming the fleet with multipurpose aviation. The fleet has received perfect radio electronic and automation means for weapons and military equipment control, as well as reliable communications and navigation means. The technical equipment of our country's Navy meets the demands of the modern nuclear missile age.

The main means for solving the basis tasks are atomic submarines while surface ships have also become qualitatively new vessels equipped with first-class military equipment and weapons.

New opportunities to increase the mobility of the fleet's forces were opened by naval aviation. Navy pilots have perfected the equipment entrusted to them and confidently fly over the boundless expanses of the oceans and successfully fulfill the tasks given them.

Our marines, who gained glory during the years of the Great Patiotic War, are also equipped with modern weapons and military equipment. They are capable of dealing powerful blows against the rear and flanks of maritime groups of the enemy and reliably supporting our ground troops. All this gives us the opportunity to defend the state interests of the motherland on the high seas and where the security of our motherland and the entire socialist community demands.

But the main strength of the contemporary Navy is its personnel -- sailors, petty officers and sergeants; warrant officers and ensigns; and officers, admirals and generals. Boundlessly loyal to the Communist Party, their socialist motherland and the Soviet people, they are faithful to the end to the glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of navy sailors of the older generation and are always ready to come forward in defense of their socialist fatherland. The personnel of our fleet are characterized by their youth. People born after our victory in the Great Patriotic War are now in command of large fighting ships, units and formations. Yesterday's schoolboys, young workers, students and officer cadets are carrying out their complex duties at command posts in the staffs and at combat posts of ships, at the controls of naval aircraft and marine combat vehicles. For them service in the fleet has become a true school for acquiring technical and professional knowledge, endurance and discipline and a high level of political training -- that school of life that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called on young people to attend from the rostrum of the 19th Komsomol Congress, where he said: Learn to perfection to master modern weapons and military equipment in order to be always prepared for the defense of the motherland.

The military labor of Soviet sailors is held in esteem and respect by our people. It is not easy. It requires enormous efforts of physical and moral strength, high discipline and endurance, and a deep understanding of their patriotic and international duty. At the same time it attracts inquisitive young people with the possibilities of experiencing the unexplored in the expanses of the world's oceans in long voyages and of seeing the world, many countries and their peoples.

The summer period of training is now in full swing. Sailors are persistently working in order to understand the difficult science of victory and are striving to use every day and hour with maximum effectiveness to learn what is necessary in war.

Day after day our Navy's ships are operating and solving combat training tasks in various regions of the world's oceans from the polar latitudes to the tropics, frequently in complicated weather conditions. In these difficult conditions, and for many weeks and months far away from native shores, ships and naval aviation personnel complete complicated tasks and tirelessly improve their own professional skills with an elevated sense of duty.

They persistently master the mighty weapons entrusted to them, improve skills in controlling modern equipment and learn to completely and effectively use the enormous potential that this equipment possesses. The desire to constantly improve military skills combined with efforts to strengthen military discipline and organization with indefatigable vigilance has become a natural requirement of every sailor.

Long cruises by our ships also permit important international tasks to be solved: to strengthen friendship and cooperation with peoples of foreign countries and to propagate the truth about our country and the Soviet way of life. All this consolidates the prestige of the Soviet Union in the international arena and the authority of its Armed Forces. The widely developed socialist competition in the fleets promotes the successful solution of the tasks facing personnel. This year it is being held in honor of the glorious anniversary of our multinational motherland, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR under the motto: a reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. It has become that mobilizing force which assists sailors in solving the most complex tasks of further military improvement and of strengthening military discipline and organization.

Commanders, staffs, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations utilize the enormous power of the competition primarily in the main directions of the struggle for a further improvement of combat readiness, the skillful mastery of military equipment and weapons, the effective use of training time and the materiel base, and for raising the level oforderliness and quality of each exercise to achieve high results in military and political training.

In this way the initiator of the competition in the Navy, the crew of an atomic missile submarine of the Red Banner Northern Fleet commanded by Captain 1st Rank Comrade Zhuravlev successfully solves its tasks. He has reaffirmed the title of Excellent Ship for a number of consecutive years. The majority of sailors, petty officers, warrant officers and officers have excelled in military and political training, and are high-class specialists and true experts in military skills.

The vessels of our auxilliary fleet are also honorably solving complex and responsible tasks in ensuring the ocean voyages of military ships. The sea tanker Boris Butoma has achieved high results in socialist competition and its crew has been conferred the honorary titles of Communist Labor Crew and The Best Vessel in the Navy, and there are many such vessels and ships in our Navy.

Respected comrades, sailors, like all troops of the Armed Forces together with all the Soviet people, unanimously and warmly approve the wise Leninist policies of our Communist Party. They highly assess the multifaceted and consistent activity of the CPSU Central Committee and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally directed at consolidating peace and creating favorable military and political conditions for the successful construction of communism in our country. The personnel of the Soviet Navy well understand that the might and high level of combat readiness of our Armed Forces is one of the reliable conditions of the further successes of our peace-loving foreign policy line, and Soviet sailors will not spare their strength, experience and knowledge for its consolidation.

Allow me to greet you, comrade sailors, petty officers and sergeants, warrant officers and ensigns, officers, admirals and generals, fleet workers and employees, our honored veterans and all you comrade television viewers, on our beloved country's Navy Day, and on this solemn day on behalf of the sailors to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people that our sailors will sacredly perform their duty to their motherland by reliably defending the maritime frontiers of their socialist fatherland.

Admiral Smirnov Comments

LD251140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Commentary by Nikolay Ivanovich Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy and admiral of the fleet, on the occasion of USSR Navy Day]

[Text] This year our festival is being celebrated in the exalted atmosphere generated by the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum on the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Our people are not only honoring sailors and veterans of the fleet, but are also expressing deep gratitude to scientists, designers, engineers, workers and office staff of the shipbuilding industry, working people of all branches of the national economy who are increasing the naval might of the Soviet state.

Sailors are marking their traditional festival with new horizons in combat and political training and by raising the combat readiness of ships and units. We are rightfully proud of our heroic past, the battle traditions of our fleet, the glorious deeds of the revolutionary sailors who made a meritorous contribution to the October victory. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War our fleet had within its ranks about 1,000 warships, over 2,500 airplanes and 260 shore batteries. The fleet reliably protected the flanks of the fronts on land from the attacks of the enemy from the sea, aided troops operating in coastal areas, waged an active battle against the enemy's maritime lines of communication, landed seaborne troops and ensured the security of its own (?merchant vessels). Sailors have fulfilled their duty to their country to the end and have manifested mass heroism. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev evaluated the actions of the Navy personnel thus: Is it possible not to talk of the heroism of our glorious eagles -- sailors through whose deeds in the Black and Baltic Seas, the cold waters of the Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean wastes unforgettable pages in the history of the Great Patriotic War were chronicled?"

Nearly 40 years have elapsed since that time, four decades of peaceful life and creativity. Much has changed during these years. People have become used to clear skies, young people know about the war only through the stories of veterans, books and films. However the imperialists are once again sharpening international tension.

Since the beginning of the 1970's an administration has been in power in the United State which does not want to accept the opinions of millions of working people and the objective course of social development. Having set themselves the goal of changing the world's balance of forces to their own advantage, the new seekers for world mastery have embarked upon a course of undermining detente and stepping up the arms race. They are striving to reconstruct the political map of the world and are resorting to all kinds of so-called "sanctions" and threats of the use of nuclear and other types of barbaric weapons of pass destruction.

Under these circumstances the Communist Party and its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev give particular significance to the guarantee of high combat readiness by the Armed Forces. Constant attention is paid to the Navy as well. The [word indistinct] might of our fleet are the nuclear submarines armed with missiles and naval missile-carrying aviation. The surface ships, as well as marine-borne infantry, shore-based missile-artillery units, which are capable of inflicting sudden and powerful blows, have all become qualitatively new. The creation of an ocean-going nuclear missile-carrying fleet enables seamen to fulfill strategic tasks. Combat training in the fleet is currently being carried out under the banner of socialist competition in honor of a merited welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and under the slogan: "a reliable defense for the peaceful labor of the Soviet people".

Excellent results in combat training have been achieved by the initiators of competition in the Navy. The crew of the nuclear missile-carrying submarine commanded by Captain Zhuravlev, the crew of the submarine Leninets, the large destroyers Tashkent and Krasnyy Krym, the frigate Bezukoriznennyy, the cruisers Moskva, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, and other vessels are fulfilling their duties with honor. Mature, professional craftsmanship in conjunction with lofty party qualities enables tasks to be carried out with confidence by the commander of the nuclear powered missile-carrying submarine, Rear Admiral (Tefonov); the commander of the nuclear-powered cruiser Kiron, Captain First Class (Kovalchuk); the commander of the large destroyer Petropavlovsk, Captain Frank (Kuzmin); and many other officers.

A most important event in the life of communists in the Armed Forces has been the sixth all-army conference of secretaries of leading party organizations, which set forth the fundamental directions for the activities of party organizations, all communists in further raising the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. In the past few years, for the introduction of new technology and excellent fulfillment of combat tasks, many sailors, warrant officers, midshipmen and officers in the fleet have been awarded orders and medals, while over 20 have been honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the Military Council of the Navy, I assure you comrades that seamen unanimously support and approve the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and will further continue to manifest a lofty political watchfulness and a constant readiness to defend the homeland, the gains of socialism and the peaceful labors of the Soviet people. They are always prepared to fulfill their duty to our Soviet motherland. Greetings to you, comrades, on this Navy Day festival.

Admiral Ilchenko Speaks

LD240930 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] USSR Navy Day will be celebrated on 25 July. Rear Admiral Yuriy Ilchenko, deputy commander for combat training of the Northern Fleet, is at the microphone:

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] Rear Admiral Ilchenko says that in the spirit of tradition on USSR Navy Day various festivities, air displays and fireworks will be held in numerous Soviet cities. This day is especially festive in the coastal cities. The parade of warships and the performance of fleet ensembles make the day memorable. The Soviet people pay respect to the naval marines who are engaged in peaceful work.

The history of our fleet reaches back more than 100 years. Russia was already a great maritime power at the beginning of the 18th century. Now the maritime borders of the Soviet Union on the North Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Baltic, Black and Caspian seas are 40,000 kilometers long. There are numerous Russian sailors in the forefront of those fighting for the country's social renewal. At the beginning of the 20th century, these sailors actively took part in the revolutionary movement against Russian autocracy. The cruiser Aurora became the symbol of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In October 1917 the Aurora gave the signal for the overthrow of the capitalists and landlords in czarist Russia, and signaled the assertion of worker-peasant power.

The Soviet state strengthened, and together with it the fleet developed too. In 1941 Hitler's Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. During the Great Patriotic War, our naval fleet, from the first to the last day of the struggle, ceaselessly pursued battles on the seas, lakes and rivers. On the open seas and bases, submarines, ships and the naval (?air) force destroyed the enemy. Those who excelled most in these fights received the (?guards') grade of rank. The Soviet marine corps was (?created) during the heroic defense of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Stalingrad and the coastal cities. The enemy was terrified of the Soviet fighters in sailors caps.

After the victory over fascism, imperialism -- especially American imperialism -- has again increased international tension. The crusaders against communism try to use nuclear weapon blackmail. They create aggressive blocs and build up a wide network of bases in other countries. And here, the number of naval bases is very significant. The imperialists do not make it a secret that their military force is directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. (?in) such circumstances, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have initiated a series of measures according to which the Soviet Armed Forces -- including the naval fleet -- are capable of fulfilling any task in the repulsion of aggression against our country.

Now, the Soviet fleet has nuclear sumbarines. The ships' decks have been equipped with powerful missiles and nuclear weapons. The fleet has been equipped with perfected radio-electronic and automatic instruments. The technical equipment meets every requirement of a modern, missile nuclear war. Our fleet serves in the regions of the world's oceans where this is demanded by the interests of the security of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state, and we do not threaten anyone. We have no territorial or other demands toward anyone. The Soviet people are preoccupied with peaceful, creative work. They are realizing widespread social and economic development plans to further raise the standard of living of every stratum of our society. Our socialist state has presented peaceful initiatives more than once. The goal is to ease international tension, strengthen the positions of peace and develop constructive, objective and mutually advantageous relations with every country of the world.

The Soviet Union consistently takes a stand in favor of the reduction of all types of weapons and their entire elimination, including that of naval fleets. In the spring of 1982, at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union is ready to agree on the mutual reduction of (?actions) of naval fleets. We think it possible that the sides should withdraw their missile-carrying submarines from the current, extended military patrol zone, and [words indistinct] to restricted, mutually agreed borders.

Similarly we are ready to discuss that the confidence measures should be extended to the [words indistinct] of the seas and oceans, especially where the most active sea routes extend. As Leonid Brezhnev said, we are in favor of the creation of a peace zone to include as large a part of the world's oceans as possible.

At the same time the United States and its NATO partners are not striving for such an agreement. Their position is still that they should increase their military presence in the various regions of the world's oceans and thatthey should promote military activity and threaten other peoples with the use of force. This is precisely why the Soviet naval marines unanimously support and approve the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They exhibit great political vigilance and tirelessly stand ready to defend the homeland, the socialist achievements and the peaceful work of the peoples of our country and the entire socialist community, Rear Admiral Yuriy Ilchenko, deputy commander for combat training of the Northern Fleet, said.

Visit With Pacific Fleet

LD231758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0515 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In 2 days, two more pages off the calendar, it will be USSR Navy Day. On the eve of this memorable date, we have invited to the studio writer Aleksandr Prokhanov, who recently visited ships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

[Prokhanov] I have just been visiting the Pacific where I have been on destroyers, submarines and assault ships and observed the work of our sailors by day and night, all the great structure, spread across the waters, of a modern navy.

My image of the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk symbolizes all this great work. The first time I saw the ship was from a helicopter. A great bulk of grey steel towering into the sky, into the gloomy mists. I saw the radar antennae and dishes, the round containers holding missiles, the bristling anti-aircraft missile launchers, the guns, the jet depth-charge launchers. On the deck, on a white takeoff circle with the number one, an aircraft was taking off. Alongside were helicopters ready to fly out over the ocean in search of submarines.

I go down deep inside the ship. There, among the snow-white computer boxes there were admirals, the ship's commander, the signals officer, working with a plethora of call signs and a number of crisscrossing flows of battle information passing through the electronics equipment extracted from the depths of the ocean, data from other ships and from aircraft. In front lies the area of the combat practice firing. Here man's thought and will are combined with technology to master the expanses. In a few minutes, from the missile cruiser, in a cloud of white smoke, a missile is launched. Far from the target, the Minsk continues over the waves to go on with the exercise.

In the wardroom, during a pause while the results of the firing are being analyzed, I talk to Vice Admiral Nikolay Yakovlevich (Yesakov). For him, this is another firing exercise, one of many, part of decades of effort, in shipyards, design offices, on long voyages, in which the final shape of the modern Soviet ocean-going fleet was formed by the people's labor, the people's knowledge, the people's spirit and will, at all levels from the sailor and shipyard worker to the engineer and designer, to the highest state posts. The admiral, obviously talking on a theme very dear and important to him, told me that the scientists sometimes say the 21st century will be the oceanic century, and the civilization of the 21st century will be an ocean civilization. The future of the expanding population of mankind is bound up with raw material, food products and power resources, on which the social, cultural and spiritual spheres also depend, and all this is connected with the ocean and its secrets. The creation, before our very eyes, of a mighty ocean-going fleet is an action which can be compared in significance with Siberia for the might of Russia.

Its resources, still not fully evaluated, are a potential for the people now guarded by the armored decks of modern naval ships, and many of our longings for peace and progress, for prosperity, the admiral says, have to be viewed through a dangerous prism of struggle and rivalry.

The imperialist giants long ruled the world ocean. First Great Britain with its armadas, then the United States, which in the postwar years turned the ocean into a vast launching pad for its missiles aimed at the USSR, threating us from the ocean. The atomic fleet with its Polarises and Tridents, hidden in the deep, [words indistinct] and under the polar caps, surrounded the Soviet Union with a network of mobile destructive bases. The aircraft carriers with their squadrons of aircraft on board threaten communications and could paralyze the fishing and merchant fleets on any coast where the structure of imperialist rule threatened to crumble. We took up the ocean challenge to the Soviet Union. The Soviet ocean-going fleet appeared.

Our fleet was created in difficult circumstances among storms and squalls, not only in the ocean currents, but among revolutionary storms and political squalls, encompassing continents, among war crises provoked by the enemies of progress.

PILOT DIES DURING TRAINING FLIGHT IN GDR

PM260857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 6

[TASS report: "Sacrificing His Own Life"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- Training flights were in progress. One by one the aircraft soared into the blue sky. The pilots carried out various exercises at high altitude.

Capt Sergey Viktorovich Arapov was given the command to take off. Calmly as usual, he moved controls and the aircraft soared into the azure expanse.

All those who were watching him from the ground said: "Yes, the flight commander is going well. Immaculate flying."

Suddenly there was an emergency which put the successful outcome of the flight in jeopardy. The pilot took all the necessary steps to avert the threat, for after the all the village of Gaarz lay below. Streets and neat little buildings were visible.

We do not know what Sergey Viktorovich was thinking in those fateful seconds -- maybe about the peaceful, tranquil life of the inhabitants of the fraternal GDR going on below. About people working and conversing. A child laughing gleefully there down below.

We do know that having made a superhuman effort, Arapov swung away from the populated area and dropped, along with his aircraft, into a empty field. He could have ejected, but he didn't. Capt Sergey Viktorovich Arapov sacrificed his own life to save the lives of many citizens.

By decree to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Capt S.V. Arapov was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Banner.